FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT SOFIA CITY PARTY MEETING

AU251659 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] A festive session of the Sofia city party committee and of the Sofia City People's Council devoted to the 90th anniversary of the Sofia party organization has been held at the Palace of Culture in Sofia. Comrade Todor Zhivkov was cordially welcomed by those present in the hall. Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Sofia city party committee, read a report: "Nine Decades of Struggles and Victories." A report was also read from the Sofia working people on the fulfillment of the complex plan on socioeconomic development of Sofia in 1981 ahead of schedule. This report was presented to Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Following this, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who was welcomed with prolonged applause and chantings by those present, took the floor and delivered a moving speech. On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, he conveyed most cordial greetings to the Sofia city party organization on its 90th anniversary and wished the Sofia communists even greater successes. During the entire period of its development, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said, the Sofia city party organization has been a stronghold of the party and a bearer of the most valuable revolutionary virtues. Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke about the successes of the Sofia working people in 1981 and called for developing the creative initiative of the worker collectives in 1982 and during the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

After the session, a concert was performed.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES NEW UN SECRETARY GENERAL

AU011744 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, on the occasion of his election to this high-ranking post.

The telegram expresses reassurance that the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people will continue to give their full support to the UN Organization and to its secretary general in their efforts to maintain international peace and security and to develop friendly relations among states in order to rescue current and future generations from the evil of wars.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS MESSAGES TO CUBA

On Castro's Reelection

AU051408 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jan 82 p 8

[Greeting message by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Fidel Castro Ruz, secretary general of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, on his reelection as chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba]

[Text] Dear Comrade Castro, on behalf of Bulgaria's communists and working people, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on our personal behalf we send you most cordial greetings on your reelection as chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

We wish you new successes in your highly responsible activity for the further and confident progress of the heroic Cuban people in constructing socialism and strengthening and developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation which connect our peoples, parties and governments, and in the interest of peace and social progress throughout the world.

On Revolution Anniversary

AU051410 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jan 82 pp 1,8

[Greeting message by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Fidel Castro Ruz, secretary general of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba on the revolution anniversary]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people and on our personal behalf, we send to you, the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and the Cuban people most cordial and friendly greetings on the 23d anniversary of the Cuban revolution's victory.

In a short historical period Cuba's working people, united and rallied around their Communist Party and revolutionary government, achieved remarkable successes in the construction of the socialist society. Today the Republic of Cuba is an integral part of the socialist community. It enjoys the friendship and cooperation of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries. It has many friends and a great international prestige, which has been achieved thanks to its peace-loving foreign policy and struggle against all forms of imperialist oppression in defense of the peoples' right to freedom and social progress.

The Bulgarian people express their solidarity with the heroic Cuban people and their determination to oppose the provocations of international imperialism, defend the independence and sovereignty of their country and defend the first socialist revolution on the American continent.

Our country's communists and working people cordially greet the achievements of Cuba's communists and working people in strengthening its economy, developing its culture and increasing the people's well-being. We note with satisfaction the fruitful development of Bulgarian-Cuban relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The BCP and Bulgarian Government are also determined to develop and strengthen the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples in the future.

On the day of the national holiday of the Republic of Cuba we wish you, dear Comrade Castro, as well as the communists and working people of your renovated socialist motherland, new successes in implementing the decisions of the Cuban Communist Party's Second Congress. Please also accept our sincere wishes for the happiness and well-being of the Cuban people during the new year of 1982.

ISRAELI CP HOSTS BULGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU051745 Sofia BTA in English 1444 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 5 Jan (BTA) -- A delegation of the CC of the BCP paid a visit to Israel from December 21 to 29, 1981 at the invitation of the CC of the Israeli Communist Party. The members of the Bulgarian delegation were: Veselin Yosifov, member of the CC of the BCP, Mr Isak Levi, deputy head of the "Industrial" Department with the CC of the BCP, and Mr Grigor Kruchmarski, instructor with the "Foreign Policy and International Relations" Department of the CC of the BCP.

The Bulgarian delegation had talks with a delegation of the CC of the Israeli Communist Party which included Mr (Wolf Erlik), chairman of the Central Control Commission of the Israeli Communist Party, Mr (George Tubi), member of the Secretariat of the CC of the Israeli Communist Party and head of the "International Relations" Department of the CC of the Israeli Communist Party, and Mr Abraham Melamed, member of the CC of the Israeli Communist Party. The members of the Bulgarian delegation were received in succession by Mr Meir Vilner, secretary general of the CC of the Israeli Communist Party, and by Mr Taufiq Tubi, deputy secretary general of the CC of the Israeli Communist Party.

The BCP delegation visited the party regions in Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Nazareth, Acre and the triangle and were made familiar with various aspects of the work of the Israeli Communist Party. They also met the leadership of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality.

During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly spirit topical problems of the international situation were discussed and in particular the Middle East developments, as well as some problems of the further strengthening of unity of the international communist and workers' movement. Information was exchanged on the work of the two parties after their bilateral meeting in June 1980. The unanimity of views of the two parties on all the matters discussed was reaffirmed at the talks.

In order to expand and deepen the ties between the two parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism the two delegations coordinated a plan on cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Israeli Communist Party in the years 1982 and 1983.

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES NEW YEAR ORDER OF DAY

AU051224 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 1 Jan 82 p 1

[Order of the Day by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Minister of National Defense, on New Year]

[Text] Comrades soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers,

Comrades officers, generals and admirals,

Comrades workers, technicians, engineers and employees of the military plants and departments, soldiers of the reserve forces,

The year 1981 is over. It was a year of remarkable and memorable events, fruitful work and great achievements. The historic 12th BCP Congress took place during the year. It outlined our motherland's ascending socialist development during the next decade. Our people marked with worthy deeds the 90th anniversary of the BCP, the 25th anniversary of the BCP Central Committee April plenum and the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. Bulgaria entered its 14th century acquiring the highest peaks in developing its industry, agriculture, science and culture. The unity and cohesion of the people around the policy of our BCP and its Central Committee led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov is the greatest achievement of socialist Bulgaria. The most important characteristics of our sociopolitical life on the eve of 1982 are our confidence in a better future, our socialist attitude toward labor, an active position in life, friendship and mutual assistance and inspired labor for implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

The past year was fruitful also for the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army. They marked the remarkable anniversaries with great successes in combat and political training and increased their field, air and sea preparedness. Their capability to use the weapons and the equipment and solve complex training-combat tasks increased. The number of outstanding soldiers and class specialists increased. The collectives of the military plants and construction units achieved high working successes. The army cultural institutes reached new successes in their artistic-creative activity. The army sportsmen contributed to increasing Bulgaria's sports glory. The happiness of the army's outstanding collectives, winners of the socialist competition during the anniversary and congress year is justified. They were awarded with the "1,300 Year Bulgaria" anniversary banner.

The main direction of the foreign policy activity of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria during 1981 was to further strengthen the comprehensive friendship and cooperation with the great USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries and consolidate world detente and the goodneighbourly relations in the Balkans.

Implementing the peace program during the past year the USSR, the socialist countries and the world's peace-loving forces conducted a consistent and insistent struggle against the policy and activity of the United States, NATO and the Chinese hegemonists to exacerbate the international situation, intensify the arms race and prepare a new war. The striving of the imperialist and reactionary forces to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community and impose their will on other peoples from a position of strength is a great danger for world peace. The U.S. administration's decision on producing neutron weapons and NATO's decision on deploying new nuclear weapons in Europe, as well as on adopting new and gigantic programs on introducing strategic and other weapons require great vigilance and constant care for increasing the country's defensive capability and maintaining the troops' constant high combat readiness.

The soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army greet the new year 1982 rallied around the policy of the party and full of confidence in the victory of the peoples' just struggle for peace, socialism and freedom. They are always ready in united formation with the Warsaw Pact member-countries' armies led by the invincible Soviet army, to defend the motherland, as well as the cause of peace and the achievements of the socialist community.

Comrade soldiers and commanders, comrade workers and military employees and soldiers of the reserve forces, I greet you most cordially on the new year. I wish you and your families good health, personal happiness and great successes in the socialist competition for implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and for worthily greeting the 100th anniversary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov and the 38th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Work ever so selflessly and insistently for implementing the party slogan "Deeds, Deeds and Only Deeds" and for the general intensification and intellectualization of labor. Let the successes in the combat and political training during the new year be greater, the discipline firmer and the combat readiness higher. Thus we shall preserve the people's peaceful labor and ensure the prosperity of our dear motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In connection with the New Year I order:

On 1 January at 00.00 hour a firework display to be held and 21 salvos to be fired in Sofia, our capital, Plovdiv, Sliven and Varna.

Happy New Year!

Signed: Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense. 31 December 1981.

USSR-BULGARIAN TRADE DATA FOR 1981 OUTLINED

AU301411 Sofia BTA in English 1324 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Dec (BTA) -- According to preliminary data this year's trade between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union will amount to about 8 milliard roubles which is by 10 per cent more than that in 1980. Mr Gosho Dzhambov, Bulgaria's trade representative in the USSR, told a BTA correspondent that bilateral trade growth proves the depth and scope of the two countries' integration processes. He said that the increase in trade which will amount to 40 milliard roubles in the 8th five-year period (1981-1985) is accompanied also by an improvement of its structure. The trade representative stressed that the share of the machinery and equipment is constantly growing, too, and this has become a characteristic feature of the reciprocal deliveries. "Mechanical handling equipment, farm machines, goods of the electronic and electrical engineering, communication equipment, goods of the light and the food industry prevailed in Bulgaria's exporting list. Bulgaria imported from the Soviet Union building, transport and farm machines and equipment for a number of projects," he added.

The interviewee said in conclusion that Bulgaria imported from the Soviet Union valuable raw materials among which oil which are of great importance to the planned development of her national economy.

DAILIES REPORT RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND

CSSR Aid, Purges in Poland

AU051313 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Jan 82 p 5

[Article by Jan Markovic, special correspondent in Poland: "The Immediate Aim -- Restoring Production; The Struggle for a Socialist Poland Continues With a Struggle for People's Minds"]

[Text] On 30 December 15 trucks filled with presents from the working people of the East Slovakia region passed the Czechoslovak-Polish border near the Dukla Pass. The presents were designated, above all, for children in the Krosno Voivodship in the Polish People's Republic, with which East Slovakia maintains partnership relations. The trucks were passing Polish villages and small towns and at 1200 they arrived in Krosno itself. Out of curiosity, people were coming to a halt and watching the unusual line-up. One could see their smiling faces, but also pensive looks.

Do not be surprised, Maria Ozogowa, head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Krosno PZPR Voivodship Committee, told us. Our partner's, the East Slovakia Region's help in this time of hardships makes us, citizens of the Krosno Voivodship, happy. However, on the other hand it embarrasses us in a certain sense that we have drifted into an economic situation in which this aid becomes essential.

The last time I visited Krosno was in the mid-Seventies. This city with a population of 100,000 experienced unprecedented construction activity at that time. New factories were being completed, especially the Polmo enterprise for the production of shock absorbers for cars and washing machines, and new housing projects in Korsno's surroundings were being erected. Today it is as though this city below the Dukla Pass was waking up from a severe illness. The once full shop windows of stores selling industrial merchandise made a very strange impression on me. People are lining up in a disciplined way for bread, milk, meat and other foodstuffs. The supplies of basic foodstuffs are incomparably better than prior to the imposition of the state of emergency on 13 December 1981 Virtually all foodstuffs can be obtained with ration coupons. The Poles view this as a promise for the onset of better times.

The working people in Polish enterprises are now confronted with two fundamental tasks: to restore production to the level of 17 months ago when "Solidarity" began to introduce chaos in the enterprises, and to consolidate the PZPR primary organizations.

As long as there is no firm PZPR primary organization in our enterprises -- Henry Wojtal, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Korsno, said -- the consolidation of production will be a long process. That is why, simultaneously with the renewal of production, the party in the enterprises is being cleansed and united on Marxist-Leninist principles.

Both processes are difficult and complicated, of which I was able to convince myself personally. In Krosno, too, the positions of the "Solidarity" leaders were strong. When in the past few months people were beginning to open their eyes, they applied psychological and -- frequently -- even physical terror. Particularly critical was the situation in the aforementioned enterprise (the voivodship's largest) for the production of shock absorbers. Threatening that gallows were waiting for party functionaries, they succeeded in intimiditing a large number of communists. It thus happened that of the 900 PZPR members in the enterprise with 2,500 employees, more than 50 percent turned in their party membership cards.

No wonder that precisely in the Polmo enterprise "Solidarity" -- following the imposition of the state of emergency -- organized 150 people and made a demonstrative attempt to occupy the factory. They were prevented from doing so by security corps and army members.

The "Solidarity" action in the Polmo enterprise was to serve as a test of how far one can go in the situation of the state of emergency. As a warning to others -- said Ryszard Staczek, secretary of the Krosno Voivodship Committee -- all employees of the enterprise were given notice, within the framework of legal powers ensuing from the state of emergency. There is a commission that, on the basis of an application, rehires the employees, applying a special procedure in every case. Some facilities -- such as the heating plant and other facilities -- renewed production within a few hours. The other workshops will start working on 4 January 1982. We have a frank talk with every worker during which we demand, in the first place, that he work -- following his reemployment -- honestly for the benefit of socialist Poland.

The primary PZPR organization in the enterprise is dealing with the situation in the same way. The organization has been abolished. On the basis of special guidelines issued by the PZPR Central Committee, the PZPR voivodship committee appointed the experienced party organizer Franciszek Czosnek as secretary of the party organization. A screening [previerkova] commission has been formed from among the firmest party members in the enterprise, which conducts interviews with all PZPR members.

A total of 346 working people out of 900 did not turn in their membership cards and want to continue to be members of our party. So far we have screened 40 members, which demonstrates that the interviews are thorough. We have expelled several members from our ranks, despite their request to remain in the PZPR, because in the crisis-ridden past period they proved to be unstable in their views or took an active part in "Solidarity's" activity. We expect that our primary PZPR organization in the Polmo enterprise will have some 250-300 members. But I am convinced -- F. Czosnek stressed -- that even though there will be fewer of us, the organization will have a greater action ability and, above all, will be united in fulfilling our party's urgent tasks.

I found 6 of the 10 members of the screening commission in the secretariat of the PZPR primary organization. Most of them are around 30, none older than 40. All of them are workers. They do not hide that they are tired. In the evening they attach a band in the colors of the Polish flag to their sleeves and, along with security corps and army members, patrol the streets of Krosno or in the enterprise. It is also due to them that the entire Krosno Voivodship is calm.

The struggle has not ended, however. We have only won the first -- albeit decisive -- battle against reaction. The struggle for people's minds, for the intelligentsia and, above all, for the young people who have been seduced by demagogy will be equally difficult. It will not last just a day or two but will take months and years. The past 17 months were a sufficient lesson not only for us, communists, but for all working people that socialist education is equally important as care for material values at any price -- said Leon Klodnicki, whom the party entrusted with work among young people in the Polmo enterprise.

In Poland one can now encounter at every workplace communists who think in the same way. The knowledge that they will not be left alone in the uneasy struggle is encouraging for them. Jan Pirc, leading secretary of the East Slovakia Regional CPSL Committee, told the representatives of the Krosno PZPR Voivodship Committee, when the trucks with presents from the working people of the East Slovakia Region were crossing from Czechoslovakia to Poland.

We realize that the tasks confronting communists and all working people of Poland in restoring the national economy are great. However, in fulfilling them you can rely on the multifaceted assistance of the working people of your partner region, East Slovakia, and our entire homeland.

In the past few days the Polish working people convinced themselves that deeds were commensurate with these words.

Plant Visit, Sentences

AU051522 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO of 7 January on p 7 carries a 700-word "(UL)" dispatch entitled "On a Visit to the Bobrek Plant in Bytom: They Want Peace and Quiet for Work." Quoting Wlodimierz Mysliwiec, first secretary of the PZPR's plant committee, it notes that "not everybody realized the severity of the danger, particularly not those who for months had been under the influence of 'Solidarity' propaganda," which feigned interest in the workers' cause and was able to produce "considerable chaos in people's minds." Even after the proclamation of the state of emergency, the domestic followers of Solidarity, the dispatch notes, tried to maintain that Solidarity's aims were not so hot as is said today. "They recall that Karol Modzelewski, Lech Walesa's close 'collaborator,' said in February that everybody must pitch in, in establishing prerequisites in Poland for cooperating in finding a way out of the crisis. But they were intentionally silent about the December statement, only a few days old; we must clearly tell them that this will be their last battle, he said, addressing the party and state bodies."

The dispatch then quotes Roman Dudzinski from the Bobrek's repairs-mechanization workshop on the current situation: "Today, when the greatest bawlers are no longer permitted to disrupt peace and quiet in the enterprise with impunity, the entire atmosphere, the attitude to work is gradually beginning to change. The people are coming to work gladly."

After citing Mysliwiec on the urgent tasks of the party organization in the plant, now more topical than a month ago, "when one literally had to fight in all plants for the further existence of party organizations," which were to have been thrown out of the enterprise in the "first phase of 'Solidarity's' political victory over the PZPR in the Silesian-Dabrowa area," and after citing Andrzej Rozplockowski, a "counterrevolutionary" touring the Bytom area to promote "the liquidation of party organizations," who quoted a member of the Solidarity leadership on the "end of the times when the communists were being cuddled; if they are to be allowed anything at all, then only to sit in some street organizations," the dispatch concludes by saying that now both the people and officials want no further "intentionally evoked conflicts."

On the same date and page RUDE PRAVO carries a 900-word CTK report entitled "International Assistance; The Progressive Forces Welcome the Polish Leadership's Measures, Undertaken in the Interests of Defending Socialism." The report cites Moscow PRAVDA's review of statements by foreign communist party leaders on international support to Poland.

Also on the same day, RUDE PRAVO carries on p 7 a 1,000-word CTK Warsaw dispatch, entitled "With Hope of Overcoming Difficulties; First Steps into the New Year in Poland." After citing Polish television interviews with citizens, who "support the Military Council of National Salvation" and "reject the destructive acts and counterrevolutionary aims of extremist 'Solidarity' bosses," the dispatch describes the current "increased working effort and discipline" in Poland, including the "reloading of 1,322 tons of meat, delivered within the framework of the USSR's fraternal assistance to Poland." It reports the press conference held by Zdzislaw Krasinski, chairman of the State Price Commission, on 2 January in Warsaw, quoting him on the details of price increases on the domestic market.

The dispatch further notes that Wojciech Marusinski, Herbert Rennert, Zbigniew Sobolewski, Ryszard Bidzinski and Jan Legut were sentenced by the Katowice Voivodship court "to long sentences for violating the decree on the state of emergency and for organizing the occupation strike in the Katowice works"; the sentences cited range from 3.5 to 7 years. "Solidarity 'bosses'" Witold Rubik, Zbigniew Palomar, Wladyslaw Rosicki and Piotr Goralski received "similar sentences" for "continuing the union's activities on 13-23 December," it adds, and notes that "voivodship and military courts also passed severe sentences on perpetrators of criminal offenses during the state of emergency." Warsaw Radio is cited on "about 90 leading representatives in various parts of Poland" being recalled from their functions -- among them "five voivodas, two deputy voivodas and two mayors" -- for their "incorrect attitudes or their inability to execute their duties under the current conditions."

The dispatch then cites TRYBUNA LUDU on the new zloty exchange rate and Wieslaw Sadowski, chairman of the Polish Main Statistical Office, on the reduction in the Polish national income, which makes "extraordinary imports from the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, particularly important" in view of the reduction of Polish exports. It concludes by citing Viktor Korionov's article in Moscow PRAVDA on 3 Jan, dealing with U.S. meddling in Polish affairs.

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 4 Jan carries on p 5 a 600-word CTK Warsaw dispatch, entitled "Gradual Stabilization of Life; The New Year Began in Poland Under Conditions of Calm." In addition to subjects covered by RUDE PRAVO, this dispatch notes that, "Polish radio also announced that nine functionaries of so-called 'Solidarity' from certain plants, who had been inciting people to strike, thus causing further considerable damage to the national economy, have been arrested and sentenced to imprisonment and fines."

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET CASTRO ON REELECTION

AU041441 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jan 82 p 1

[CTK report in column "On the Election to the Post"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent Fidel Castro a telegram, congratulating him on his reelection as president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

HRUSKOVIC ADDRESSES CPSL PARTY AKTIV ON TASKS

LD052242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] A party aktiv of CPSL Central Committee and regional committee lecturers, party Central Committee political workers, lecturers of social organizations and selected leading management workers which discussed the results of the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee session and the ensuring December session of the CPSL Central Committee was held in Bratislava today.

In his closing speech, Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee stressed that the present period of the economic and social development of our society is one of the most complex in this development. He said that challenging tasks exist in the creation of conditions for the renewal of balanced external economic relations, in achieving savings of fuel, power, metals and human energy, and in achieving a greater growth of national income over the growth of the socialist product.

Citing results achieved last year in certain branches, he illustrated that the necessary turn in the attitude to the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, and the necessary demanding atmosphere, discipline and responsibility, corresponding to the importance of the present tasks, does not exist in all places. Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic stressed that the successful implementation of the set goals depends on precisely to what extent and with what quality we shall implement the comprehensive programs connected with the most important socioeconomic problems of the development of the national economy and how great will be our efforts in our everyday work.

BRIEFS

PUMPING MACHINERY FROM GDR -- The Sigma concern enterprise will deliver to the GDR pumping machinery worth more than Kcs140 million, according to the bilateral international specialization agreement for 1981-85. The deliveries will include single and multi-cylinder piston and rotary piston pumps, and industrial hydrocleaners. The Pumpen un Verdichter combine in Halle, GDR, will deliver special types of single and multi-stage radial pumps, dosing machinery and submersible pumps with an input of more than 50 kw, to the amount of Kcs110 million. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Dec 81 p 2 AU]

RADIO COMMENTATOR ON EC MINISTERS MEETING

DW051318 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Albert Reisz commentary]

[Text] One can say without any reservations that the 10 foreign ministers of the so-called European Community had a hard time in Brussels yesterday. They were supposed to discuss Poland, and intended to do so, and this already confronted them with the first basic difficulty. They had the option to do what the United States asked of them -- economic sanctions such as those President Reagan had announced on behalf of the United States. But leading politicians from the EC countries had said that this would not be possible. So if no sanctions, what then?

The incumbent council president of the EC, Belgium's Tindemans, was supposed to be sent to Warsaw and Moscow, reportedly to convey the demands of the Ten there. But the 10 foreign ministers obviously realized what answer Tindemans would receive, namely, that this is none of the business of the capitalist countries and that they should desist from intruding. The foreign ministers of Greece and France were consistent enough to prevent Tindeman's trip. The Dutch foreign minister was obviously quite right when he said that 10 people with different views had gathered. One might ask why they got together at all.

This brings us to the problem proper: The EC countries are under multiple pressures. First there is the pressure brought to bear by the United States. Perhaps the United States today will be satisfied with less, simply because the Ten cannot give more. But this does not undo the fact that Reagan had demanded similar steps of them, and it is absolutely uncertain whether the U.S. pressure will now abate.

Second, there is the pressure of their own political and ideological positions. The hopes of being able to topple socialism in Poland evidently were so great that they are now running around with the feeling of having lost something. Hence a statement by the 10 foreign ministers which, of course, represents gross and impermissible interference in the internal affairs of Poland. Just imagine if the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states had formulated a similar statement when Reagan abruptly outlawed the union of U.S. air control personnel. This attitude, however, is offset by certain objective factors. The economic relations of the EC countries with the Soviet Union are very good and their prospects even better. Just one example: the natural gas pipeline deal. Hence, there is something to lose, and this factor is so great that even Japan has joined the EC position and did not comply with the U.S. demands.

And finally, there is the awareness that international detente is vital to all peoples of this continent. What the United States demands of the 10 EC states, however, inevitably would burden very heavily the whole East-West relationship. This may be part of the logic of a U.S. President who would like to localize nuclear war on Europe. But which European vital interests could be compatible with this?

GUENTHER KLEIBER INTERVIEWED BY SYRIAN DAILY

PM051251 Damascus ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 23 Dec 81 pp 2, 11

[Unattributed "exclusive interview" with Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and head of the GDR delegation in the GDR-Syrian Joint Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation: "We Appreciate Syria's Course of Struggle Under President Al-Asad's Leadership. My Talks in Damascus Were Successful and Fruitful" -- date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] Mr Kleiber spoke about the most important topics tackled by the joint economic committee and about the results achieved. He said: We attach great importance to economic cooperation with Syria.

The Syrian Arab Republic is one of the main states in our foreign trade with the developing countries. Our joint efforts are geared toward developing the Syrian economy, especially in the cement industry, electrification of the country and the building of grain silos. Our aim is to be a country on which Syria can depend. The numerous projects implemented with the help of GDR workers and experts confirm this. Everyone understands that problems can arise in the course of joint implementation of major economic projects. We solve these problems through comradely dialogue. At any rate, the results are manifest in Syrian economic and industrial development as well as in the GDR's growing people's economy. This cooperation is beneficial to both countries.

In the latest session of the Joint Economic Committee, discussion dealt with the problems of economic cooperation during the implementation of the 5-year plans in the GDR and Syria. These plans expire in 1985. I share our Syrian friends' view that the talks were successful.

On his meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad and other Syrian officials, Kleiber said: It is well known that the GDR values the Syrian Arab Republic as a trusted partner in the struggle against imperialism. Our cooperation has not been confined to trade and economic domains. Our cooperation and friendship cover all fields. This is in harmony with the spirit of the talks held between President Hafiz al-Asad and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker in Berlin in 1978 and in Belgrade in 1980. We have for a long time now been discussing the most important international, European and Arab issues with the Syrian leadership. It is no secret that there is close cooperation between the SED and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. The aim of this cooperation is to ensure world peace and eliminate the hotbeds of tension in the world, particularly through our joint struggle for a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The political talks I held during my visit to Damascus, especially with President Hafiz al-Asad and other Syrian officials, were useful and fruitful and dealt with all issues.

On the GDR's position on the Middle East problem, Kleiber said: The GDR's position on the Middle East conflict is firm and clear. We support the just Arab struggle against Israeli aggression. In this respect we do not look for new formulas, as some whose policies contradict their private statements are doing. We always emphasize the need for a just and comprehensive settlement based on PLO participation as an equal party with equal rights. The PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, and without the PLO there can be no just and lasting settlement in the Middle East. The main prerequisite for peace in the region is complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor forces from all the territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem. In addition to this, the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people must be fulfilled, including their right to self-determination and to an independent Palestinian state. This is why we support the Soviet proposals for the settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Referring to the GDR's attitude to Syria's role in the Arab struggle against imperialist Zionist and reactionary plots, Kleiber said: Damascus is rightly described as the capital of Arab steadfastness. Syria plays an important part as an active member of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. It stands against the imperialist plots in the Middle East and contributes to the strengthening of friendship between the Arab people and the socialist bloc states. We highly appreciate this and we support and back Syria. In its just struggle the Syrian Arab Republic can firmly rely on its friends in the GDR.

Answering a question about the joint struggle of the GDR and the Syrian Republic against imperialism and the GDR's strategy against the anti-people imperialist policy, Kleiber said: Despite the geographical distance between the GDR and the Syrian Arab Republic, their positions in Europe and the Arab region respectively are similar. Both stand on the line of direct confrontation with imperialist forces.

Experience has taught the GDR that it is not enough to just stand fast against imperialist pressure. This pressure must be confronted and the country's resources must be mobilized. This calls for a strong alliance with the Soviet Union, the rest of the socialist bloc and all the anti-imperialist forces in the world. It also requires economic and military power as well as masses prepared to work at full capacity for their country to ensure continuous social security and provide the vital material and cultural factors. It also requires that we fight, if necessary.

He added: At its 10th congress this year, our party approved a program for the dynamic development of our economy and for the improvement of the social living conditions of our masses. Despite the complex international situation, our set objectives have been fulfilled. We will continue on this course because history has shown that only socialism can be a citadel of peace, security and progress for the masses. Proceeding from this premise the GDR, under the SED's leadership, is meeting the challenges of the imperialist aggressive policy of confrontation.

Giving his assessment of the international situation in general and the situation in Europe in particular, Kleiber said: Our party has recently concluded that the international situation has deteriorated considerably. It is a fact that since World War II world peace has never been threatened as it is threatened now.

GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker said the following during his talks with the FRG chancellor: "We are now at a historic crossroads. The question now is whether we can exclude war from the life of nations and ensure peace for present and future generations, or allow further tension and subject mankind to a nuclear catastrophe that could destroy it."

The responsibility for the present situation lies with the aggressive circles of world imperialism, which is endeavoring to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. The main danger comes from the present armament policy of imperialism and NATO, which seek to use nuclear war as a means of carrying out plans to control the world. They believe that by deploying somewhat newer types of medium-range nuclear missiles in some European NATO member states, they can confine any nuclear war to Europe. It is a ridiculous, unparalleled calculation of mass murder in Europe. These circles will never abandon their erroneous calculations regarding a limited nuclear war from which they think they can emerge victorious.

During his visit to the GDR, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that no nuclear war can be confined to Europe and that the result would be a world nuclear war. How many million people would such a war cost, and what would remain of world civilization?

Answering a question about the chaces of averting a world nuclear war, Kleiber said: The means to deal with this danger are available. It is merely a matter of using these means. This requires that the socialist bloc and its nucleus, the Soviet Union, place all their power in the balance of peace. This power will increase when the people of the capitalist countries, the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Latin America resist the nuclear hallucinations of imperialism.

The GDR, the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist bloc are struggling to prevent a nuclear war. Our aim is to stop the arms race and take effective steps toward disarmament without superiority for either side over the other. In Europe the next step should be in the field of medium-range nuclear missiles. The achievement of a stragegic balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact at the lowest level is the best guarantee of peace and of the victory of detente over cold and hot wars.

He added: The billions of dollars should in this case be allocated for peaceful development and for the settlement of the major problems which have impeded the progress of mankind, especially in the Third World. The socialist states have plans for the prevention of a devastating nuclear world war. We know that this cannot happen all at once, but it can be achieved through resistance against the aggressive imperialist quarters.

This is why we firmly support protection against nuclear attacks for nations that do not possess nuclear weapons, especially if there are no nuclear weapons on the territories of these nations. This is considered the issue of the hour for the people of the Middle East.

The deployment of Pershing missiles in western and southern Europe in accordance with the NATO decision means that not only the socialist countries but also such Arab capitals as Tripoli, Beirut and Damascus will be within range of these missiles. We can prevent this. The possibility of a balance of forces exists, and such a balance would ward off the threat of wars, nuclear wars in particular. A general world peace movement can be engendered.

On his opinion regarding the recent meetings between FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and the results of the talks held recently in the GDR between Chairman Erich Honecker and Chancellor Schmidt, Kleiber said: The GDR believes that large-scale exchanges and political contacts among leaders of states with different social systems are necessary and extremely useful under the present complex international circumstances. This is why we have given special and considerable attention to such meetings. We assess the results as being positive.

The fact that such meetings have taken place proves once again the peaceful intentions of the socialist camp and exposes the false clamor about the alleged Soviet threat.

It was natural that the complicated situation in Europe resulting from NATO's armament plans should be the central issue in these talks. Despite all the differences of opinion between the GDR [as published] and the Soviet Union, when it came to basic issues all sides confirmed their common interest in preserving peace. This is a clear manifestation of the policy of peaceful coexistence. It is necessary to have a constructive dialogue on important international issues even in times of tension, as well as useful development of economic relations and bilateral cooperation in other fields.

We are convinced that the positive results of these talks will contribute to the improvement of the international atmosphere in the interest of peace.

On the talks between Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt we proceed from the principle that both countries shoulder a major responsibility in the establishment of peace in Europe. The declarations made recently by them as politicians to the effect that no new wars should be allowed on German soil and that there should be nothing in the present situation between the two German states to harm East-West relations, are significant at a time when the fate of the policy of detente is threatened.

In conclusion, Kleiber referred to the Geneva talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe. He said: The mere holding of these meetings is in itself a step in the right direction. We can say that this is an indication of the success of the Soviet Union's principled peaceful policy and the struggle of all the world's peace-loving forces. The great peace movement in the NATO states has played an important role. It is doubtful that realistic results can be achieved in these talks because of the other side's attempts to achieve military superiority.

BRIEFS

RAILROAD ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS -- Under the current 6-year plan, between 700 and 750 kilometers of railroad line in the GDR will be electrified. Horst Mueller, director general of the Henningsdorf locomotive and electrical engineering works, said that his plant so far as delivered 570 locomotives for electrical operation to the Deutsche Reichsbahn of the GDR, including 4-axle and 6-axle engines. The targets of the current 5-year plan say that at least 200 such engines must be made available to the Reichsbahn. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 4 Jan 82 DW]

AFGHAN TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN BUDAPEST

AU221309 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Dec 81 p 4

[MTI report: "Hungarian-Afghan Trade Talks"]

[Text] The talks of the trade delegation led by (Abdul Salam), Afghan deputy minister of commerce, have been concluded in Budapest. On the basis of them, the most important areas of the development of bilateral trade turnover have been laid down in a protocol. Tibor Melega, deputy minister of foreign trade, signed the protocol on Hungary's behalf.

Istvan Torok, secretary of state for foreign trade; Robert Garai, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ferenc Lauthan, deputy minister of domestic trade; and Mrs Janos Keseru, cochairman of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce received the Afghan deputy minister during his stay in Budapest.

The delegation departed from our country on Saturday.

MSZMP DELEGATION VISITS GREECE 18-21 DECEMBER

LD221136 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 22 Dec (MTI) -- Invited by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece (KKE), and headed by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, a HSWP delegation visited Athens between December 18 and 21.

The delegation was received by Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the KKE CC. The Hungarian party delegation had talks with the following negotiating party of the KKE: Antonios Ambatielos and Mina Yannou, members of the Political Committee, and Petritis Vais, member of the Central Committee.

In cordial and comradely talks, they informed each other of their party's situation, activities and tasks. They exchanged views on topical issues in the international situation and the international communist and labour movement, and relations of the two parties and countries.

Reviewing the international situation, representatives of the HSWP, and the KKE condemned imperialist attempts at tilting the military balance of tension. They stressed that the two parties welcomed and espoused all initiatives that genuinely helped curb the arms race, which was a heavy burden for the peoples and jeopardized universal peace and security and which promoted confidence and cooperation between countries with differing social systems. They attached special importance to constructive efforts at defusing military tension in Europe.

They said they appreciated the strengthening of the unity of the communist and workers' parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

They assured of their support the Polish communist and other patriots in their struggle against counterrevolutionary forces and for the defense of socialism and assured of their support the measures brought in compliance with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and in order to ensure Poland's socio-political order.

Representatives of the two parties agreed to further consolidate internationalist solidarity and relations between the HSWP and the KKE.

The HSWP delegation visited the headquarters of PASOK, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, where they had talks with Andreas Khristodoulidhis, member of the Executive Committee, and other representatives of PASOK on timely international issues and on how can bilateral relations be promoted.

LEADERS SEND CASTRO CUBAN HOLIDAY GREETINGS

AU041800 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Cuba, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, sent the following message to Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in Havana:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Cuba, liberation day, we send you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and the fraternal Cuban people comradely greetings and heartfelt wishes on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and our whole working people.

From the beginning, the creation and socialist development of revolutionary Cuba have attracted the sincere attention and profound sympathy of the adherents of national independence and social progress. The Hungarian people also recognize the Cuban people's revolutionary achievements and the results attained by them in building a socialist society, which are inseparably linked to the Communist Party of Cuba and its consistent Marxist-Leninist line.

Today, Cuba is a respected member of the socialist community, for the strengthening of which it is devotedly striving. Its consistent peace policy and internationalist attitude ensure for it deserved prestige in the Nonaligned Movement and among the supporters of peace, independence and social progress throughout the world. It enjoys the broad international solidarity of these forces in its struggle to defend its national independence and revolutionary achievements. The Hungarian communists and Hungarian people, who are building socialism, are completely in solidarity with and support the struggle being waged by the Cuban people, under the leadership of their communist party, in the face of imperialist attempts at intervention and threats, for peace, security, independence and socialism.

On the occasion of your national holiday, we think with gratification of the multifaceted and fruitful cooperation between our countries, which is developing promisingly on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The continued development of friendship between our parties and peoples coincides with our countries' interests and well serves attaining our common objectives.

We wish you, Cuban communists and the fraternal Cuban people, success in implementing the resolutions of the second congress of the Communist Party of Cuba to enable you to defend your country and make it flourish, and for the good of socialism and peace.

NEMETH RECEIVES AUSTRIAN CP PRESIDENT 6 JAN

LD061140 Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 6 Jan (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, had discussions with Franz Muhri, president of the Communist Party of Austria, on January 6 in Budapest.

At the cordial and comradely meeting Karoly Nemeth and Franz Muhri exchanged information about their parties' activities, about actual questions of the international life and the world communist and workers movement.

CZYREK TO VISIT SOVIET UNION 'MID-JANUARY'

LD051804 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jan (PAP) -- Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary, Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek will pay a visit to the Soviet Union in mid-January, it was announced here tonight.

CZYREK MEETS FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES 5 JAN

LD051808 Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jan (PAP) -- On January 5 member of the CC Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC, Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek received a group of diplomatic representatives of Western and Third World countries.

During the meeting Minister Jozef Czyrek informed the heads of diplomatic missions about the Polish stand towards some international issues and the situation in Poland. The foreign minister stressed the progressing normalization of life in Poland, pointing to both internal and external factors which affect that process. He also expressed his satisfaction resulting from the fact that the majority of countries have been showing understanding to the developments in Poland and stressed the significance of economic aid that Poland receives, especially from the USSR.

It is with surprise, regret and objection that Poland meets the stands of some governments which, on the one hand, declare their friendliness to the Polish nation and on the other, avail themselves of political pressure, and even economic restrictions threatening the interests of the Polish society.

Minister Czyrek also emphasized that Poland wishes to remain a constructive factor in the process of detente, cooperation and peace.

The foreign minister conveyed best new year greetings to the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Poland from chairman of the Council of Ministers Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski and the highest Polish state authorities.

Taking part in the meeting were the ambassadors of: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, People's Republic of China, Egypt, Finland, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, the United States of America, Syria, Switzerland, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Zaire; charges d'affaires of Albania, Algeria, Brazil, Ecuador, Iran, Malaysia, Morocco, Uruguay, Venezuela; member of the Popular Committee of the Popular Bureau of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and deputy permanent representative of the PLO.

MINISTRY HOLDS TALKS WITH SOLIDARITY, OTHER TU'S

LD051826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] PAP has learned that talks with activists of NSZZ Solidarity, Industrial Branch Trade Unions, Autonomous Trade Unions and other union associations are underway in the office of the minister in charge of trade union affairs.

The talks pertain to methods of satisfying the social needs of the working people at a time during which activities of trade unions have been suspended for the duration of the state of martial law.

Issues pertaining to the future of the independent and self-managing trade union movement proceeding from constitutional principles of Poland's system and statute provisions of these unions are also being dealt with during the talks.

SEJM SUBCOMMISSION DISCUSSES DRAFT PRICES ACT

LD052128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] A Sejm subcommission entrusted with the task of examining and making possible changes and amendments to the government draft act on prices met today. Apart from deputies, also taking part in the session were Minister Zdzislaw Krasinski, chairman of the State Price Commission, representatives of the Ministry of Finance and the office of government plenipotentiary in charge of reform, and a group of professors and experts.

The prices act, from the sociopolitical viewpoint, is possibly the most sensitive area of the economic reform. It will pave the way toward economic functioning within a new framwork, will make the retail price changing process easier, and will be one of the final acts along the path toward complete self-management of enterprises.

OBODOWSKI CHAIRS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETING

LD052208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, today examined and approved the draft bill of the Council of Ministers concerning the fund for vocational incentives. The majority of solutions contained in the draft were earlier consulted with trade unions and social organizations.

Setting up the fund is of particular importance in light of the introduction of the economic reform on 1 January. The reform should influence the rationalization of employment, and will give employees a chance of redeployment and retraining. The draft provides for the fund's resources to be earmarked, among other things, for the chance to gain fresh qualifications of persons temporarily unemployed or changing jobs, for the organization of additional jobs, and also for payment of benefit to employees of socialized enterprises who have been given unpaid leave in connection with periodic halting or reduction of production.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers also examined the proposal made by the minister of agriculture and food economy for a once-only cereal loan from last year's crops. The committee also set up an interministerial commission, which in 4 days time will carry out an analysis of coal stocks and their allocation, and will examine the chances for increasing coal deliveries to farmers. When discussing the situation in industry, the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers concentrated attention on problems resulting from supplies of materials.

RAKOWSKI SPEECH TO SCIENTISTS 23 DECEMBER

LD051234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0632 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The national press today carries the text of a speech by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski delivered on 23 December last year at a meeting between the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, and representatives from the world of science. We shall acquaint you, ladies and gentlemen, with extensive excerpts from this speech.

I do not exclude the possibility, we read at the beginning, that what I have to say will be umpleasant and painful to some of those present here; I do not exclude either that this may or will be [word indistinct] or even completely ignored. In fact, I am addressing not only those gathered here but the entire Polish intelligentsia, from the humanities and in technology, and perhaps, above all, the intellectual vanguard of our nation.

Next, Deputy Premier Rakowski spoke about the first post-August months when he could afford the luxury of being merely a witness and observer of the authorities' activity. My priviledged position ended in February 1981, we read further, when I accepted the general's proposal to assume the function of deputy premier in his government. I understood that this proposal concerned not merely a man loyal to him but also a man of concrete political views fitting the post-August period.

I was one of the coauthors of the agreement on a political system which would reconciliate the diverse interests of Polish society, which would create conditions for building better socialism and a better Poland. A Poland which enjoys international prestige, both in the East and West. I believed that my work in the government, Deputy Premier Rakowski continued, would enable me to develop efficient action geared toward transforming those socioeconomic structures which were out of date. I was convinced that it would be possible to find a platform for cooperation between the authorities and NSZZ Solidarity which would be profitable for the country. I must say quite frankly that while I joined the government with such intentions I was really convinced that it would be possible to create this partnership, that I would gain support from the people who more or less determine the state of social awareness. I also counted on the support of people from cultural, academic and journalistic walks of life, that is, of opinion-making communities.

The prominent professors present here in this hall constitute an important part of these communities.

Now, I must admit frankly, after these 10 months of participating in the government, that there has only been a cup of bitterness on my ministerial desk and nothing else. The source of this bitterness was the fact that all during this period I was almost completely alone, that much too rarely did I enjoy the support of a few of those who marched in the vanguard of the front of renewal.

Referring to the discussion which was going on, Deputy Premier Rakowski said: My friend Professor Markiewicz has said here that we should not demand conformist attitudes from scientists. Well, through the whole 10 months no one demanded conformism from scientists and that is not what we expected from the creative milieu. Not once did the general demand that. None of us did. The only thing we demanded was understanding for the requirements of the Polish raison d'etat. Unfortunately, one could have shed bitter tears and cried out: People: After all, the country's economy is sinking into the abyss through continual strikes. After all, we are losing our position, gained with hard labor over long years, in Europe and the world. After all, if we continue to permit the dismantling of the Polish state, then we are threatened with the kingdom of Warsaw [being reduced to the size of the kingdom of Warsaw, as at the beginning of the nineteenth century under the czars]. No appeals of this sort had any effect. The most one got to hear was: They're trying to frighten us again.

Deputy Premier Rakowski went on to say: Arguments based on historic experience did not get through to many personages well-known to me. The only thing we demanded was understanding. Something tragic happened in our country. A by no means small number of people comprising the intelligentsia were gripped by some incomprehensible masochism, visible chiefly in recent months.

In the next excerpt from the speech by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, during the meeting with representatives from the world of science, we read: Professor Markiewicz said that the future will show whether martial law was the only way out. Perhaps there were other solutions. I would like to say that I am not hiding behind uniforms but if, as Professor Zakrzewski, whom I hold in high esteem, used to say, history will judge this decision and the people responsible for it. I would also like history to judge those who, to a large degree, are responsible for the way the public thinks and reacts. I know one has to fight hard for the soul of the Polish intelligentsia and of the Polish public, large parts of which emerged from 13 December with sore and battered minds. For me, too, this day was different from all others. But that is only one side of the coin. Before we begin to heal ourselves it is my conviction that we have to clear the field.

Polish intellectuals must also search their consciences and reply to many important questions. Why were they (?reticent) when one had to cry out loud? Why did many of them [words indistinct]? What caused them to forget reality? Why did they permit the dismantling of the Polish state? There are many much such questions. I, too, have to search my conscience, Deputy Premier Rakowski said.

Further on in his speech the deputy premier referred to the attitude of the extremist Solidarity activists who, in his estimation, gained neither respect nor approbation. He stated, I place the great weight of responsibility for what happened to the movement that emerged following August 1980 on those advisors to Solidarity from among the intelligentsia and the short-sighted politicoes who swelled the union pushing these young people toward anarchy and kindling unhealthy and morbid ambitions in them for their own egotistical purposes. The deputy premier mentions hardly anyone in the opinion-forming milieu raises his voice to draw attention to the fact that there are forces within Solidarity which have to be exposed in order to preserve the essence of the transformations that followed August in Poland. I state this with a full sense of responsibility and with great regret.

In the next part of his speech Mieczyslaw Rakowski stated: A good deal has been said here today about the young. I share the opinion that out of concern for the young one cannot allow conspiracies to be hatched. This is the most important thing. But someone also has to tell the young that there are those among them who led them into the wilderness of Polish political thought. That ought to have been said earlier. These youths from the Independent Students' Association [NZS] should have been told that they are going in the wrong direction. Why were they not told this? Perhaps someone spoke out, but too quietly. I did not hear the voices. I repeat once again: Who taught the young to take a realistic view of what was happening in Poland? Who protested against the organization which stood behind the aims and [word indistinct] of more than one Solidarity activist? There were no protests.

In the closing part of his speech, Mieczyslaw Rakowski considered the question of whether we can get out of the difficult situation. Certainly, yes. The nations live through different kinds of dramas, some much greater than ours. Janos Kadar was in a more difficult situation and he overcame it. He overcame it arduously, slowly collecting his forces, gaining support from among the people who ached more than we did. He was supported by people of good will in his difficult struggle. I also expect this good will from those millieus out of which I grew, in which I gained my experience of life. However, I would like to avoid one thing and to ask one thing: Let us put an end to the distinction between us and them. I believe, Deputy Premier Rakowski said in conclusion, that we will get out of our sorry plight, that we are capable of creating one Poland, that there will be harmony and order and that democtatic processes will develop without disturbance. I also want to state that as long as I am a member of the government, the scientific and cultural milieus can count on my support in all causes which serve the country. I would like us to rediscover a common tongue, to create jointly authentic intellectual values. After all, so much depends on those of you here and the community you represent.

KUBERSKI MEETS WITH HEADS OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS

LD051642 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] A new year's meeting between Minister [of Religious Affairs] Jerzy Kuberski and heads of eight Christian churches belonging to the Polish Ecumenical Council, of two churches which are not members of the council and of the religious association of the Mosaic sect, took place today in the Office of Religious Affairs.

Minister Kuberski informed them about the present situation in the country and about the tasks which will accelerate the overall life of the nation. Heads of Christian churches expressed concern in their speeches over the problems of the nation and of the state. They displayed understanding for the tasks which the Polish Army has undertaken and expressed support for the hopes and aims which the premier, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, has defined in his speeches.

The participants in the meeting expressed the readiness of their communities to help in making a contribution to calm and order in the country and to assisting the process of reforms of our economic, social and state life.

ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH WORKERS' PARTY MARKED

LD051552 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jan (PAP) -- January 5 marks the 40th anniversary of establishing the Polish Workers' Party (PPR). This revolutionary, Marxist party of the Polish working class was active until December 14, 1948, when it merged with the Polish Socialist Party (PPS) to form the Polish United Workers Party.

The main event marking the 40th anniversary of the PPR's establishment is a two-day scientific session inaugurated in Warsaw today at the PUWP CC Social Sciences School, which is devoted to the PPR's role in the history of Polish working class movement and nation.

Seminar Held 5 Jan

LD052236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] "The place of the Polish People's Republic in the history of the Polish workers' movement and people" is the subject of a 2-day scientific session which opened today in Warsaw organized by the Higher School of Social Sciences at the party Central Committee to mark the 40th anniversary of the Polish workers' movement. The session is being attended by a group of scientists, representatives of social organizations, and numerous Polish People's Republic activists from the time of the German occupation and the liberation, including Aleksandr Gorski, Zofia Jaworska and Ignacy Loga-Sowinski. Also present are activists from the uniform-front socialist movement, including Stefan Matuszewski and Edward Osobkamorawski. Because of ill health, Wladyslaw Gomolka, who was invited by the organizers, was unable to attend. Flowers and wishes for a speedy return to good health have been sent to him.

Greetings have been received from Michal Rola-Zymierski, who also was unable to attend because of ill health.

The aim of the session is to present the Polish People's Republic as the important link in the Polish workers' movement, which is now 100-years-old.

CONSOLIDATION OF PZPR RANKS CONTINUING

LD051218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Consolidation of party ranks is continuing in industrial plants of Katowice Voivodship. The time has come to restore the party's trust and authority [sentence as heard]. In a majority of plant party organizations, the executives held individual talks, aimed at making party members define their political position themselves. Such talks are taking place in Katowice and Batory steelworks and in the Wujek colliery.

SD CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETS 5 JAN

LD052108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The SD Central Committee Presidium met today to discuss the sociopolitical and economic situation in the country. Marcin Nurowski, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, delivered a report on the market situation and on the performance of small industry in the first quarter of the year. Attention was drawn to the need for local administration to show concern for and give concrete help to small industry. Those attending also acquainted themselves with the current work of the SD's Sejm members including that of the commission on the preparations for the setting up of a state tribunal. Preliminary reports on work on amending the law on crafts and that on trade were noted.

ZSL JOINT MEETING DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

LD052342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The development program for the agriculture and food industry until the year 1985 demands enormous effort from industry and agricultural service institutions. The Presidium and Secretariat of the ZSL Supreme Committee have voted for working out emergency versions of the program which will take into consideration economic conditions arising from an appraisal of the changing internal and external situation of the country. The conclusions arising from the discussion of the program will be passed on to the Government Presidium.

The conference of the Presidium and Secretariat of the ZSL Supreme Committee also discussed tasks concerning stimulation of production and procurement of agricultural produce.

At today's joint meeting, the Presidium and Secretariat of the ZSL Supreme Committee discussed the government program for the development of agriculture and the food industry for 1981-85. The program was worked out on the basis of premises contained in the party Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium guidelines concerning agricultural policy. Representatives of interested ministries, including Jerzy Wojtecki, the minister of agriculture and food economy, took part in the meeting.

It was underlined that the strategic aim of the development of agriculture and the food economy until 1985 is not only to secure the feeding of an increasing number of people of the country, but at the same time a basic improvement in food self-sufficiency. Polish agriculture is capable of ensuring full provision of the population's demands for foodstuffs except meat, the magnitude of consumption of which until now has exceeded economical capacities of the country's economy which has been based on the growing import of fodder.

In current conditions, increased meat consumption is dependent on the magnitude of production. One of the tasks facing agriculture in the current 5-year period, it was stated, is to achieve the correct balance between animal supply and plant production.

MINISTRY DISSOLVES STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

LD051916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology "Communique"]

[Text] On the basis of paragraph 13 of the order by the minister of science, higher education and technology of 18 December 1980, which was replaced by the order of 29 December 1981, on the issue of students' organizations, the head of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology decided on 5 January 1982 to dissolve the Independent Students' Association [NZS], and all its university organizations and agencies.

NZS activity has been suspended by the order of the chairman of the Council of Ministers in connection with the introduction of martial law. However, contrary to the obvious demands of the law, and in the period of martial law, activities which the union has not abandoned have been strikes and moves against social calm. Strikes were organized in some universities and many NZS activists took an active part in strikes in a number of work enterprises. Inciting appeals and statements are still being published. Leaflets containing false information are being prepared and distributed. Further illegal activities contrary to the law have been announced and undertaken. All this represents a conspicuous violation of the martial law decree.

The hitherto activity of NSZ, which was registered by the minister of science, higher education and technology on 17 February 1981 as a student organization, represented a genesis of this conduct. The union defined itself in its statute as an organization representing the interests and settlement of social problems facing students.

The formulation of the statute defining that the union would base its activity on the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, that it would be an apolitical organization which would see as its main aims the protection of the material, social and cultural interests of the students and their families, development of the autonomy and self-government of higher schools, testified to such a character of the NZS.

From the moment the NZS was created, its leaders, contrary to the interests of the majority of its members, violated the principles contained in the statute and the obligations they freely took upon themselves. The NZS systematically violated the Constitution and other regulations of the law, chiefly by conducting activity aimed at the principles of our country's political system, and at its alliances; slandering the authorities of the socialist state, establishing contacts with foreign centers and organizations hostile to People's Poland; striving to create a new antisocialist international student organization; attempting to break up the existing international students' union by printing, copying and distributing illegal publications, brochures and periodicals having an antisocialist and anti-Soviet content, undermining the justification of military training for students; and by appealing for lectures on military courses to be boycotted.

The association developed cooperation with illegal organizations, including, in particular, the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] -- making its forum available for meetings and ideological propaganda of those organizations -- and organizing street demonstrations in a number of towns. The leaders of the union attempted to disturb the calm and normal work of universities by creating and fanning tensions; organizing unjustified strikes forced by a minority, and by exerting impermissible pressure, thereby striking at the fundamental rights and interests of the entire academic community, including the members of its own organization.

The numerous warnings of the minister of science, higher education and technology were to no avail. Even the introduction of martial law did not put a stop to a dangerous escalation of activities which struck at the discipline of the teaching process, at social calm and the constitutional principles of the political system.

The activity of the NZS, by violating the martial law decree thus brought about the decision on the dissolution of the organization.

The leadership of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology expresses the conviction that members of the former NZS will judge correctly the leaders and extremists of this organization who abused their confidence and implemented their political objectives. By calmly undertaking studies and respecting the law, they can be sure of preserving their student status, and they will be able to acquire knowledge and participate in the social life of the academic milieu.

TRYBUNA LUDU on Dissolution

LD060606 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU comments on the decision by the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology to disband the Independent Students Association [NZS]. When all is said and done, this decision was inevitable, we read in the paper. This is the thought that springs to mind when one assesses the 1 year's activities of this organization, above all the activities of its leadership. The NZS leadership linked itself with the most reactionary opposition forces. By involving some young people, it organized operations of a decidedly destructive nature. It engendered long strikes which disrupted the life of schools and hampered the majority of young people in continuing their studies.

Administrative decisions, we read in TRYBUNA LUDU, are never easy but are taken as a final measure and out of necessity. In any case, these decisions apply to only this one organization. They were necessary to ensure that life at schools returned to normal.

Press Comments on Disbandment

LD061102 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jan (PAP) -- Warsaw papers devote commentaries to the decision yesterday by the minister of science, higher education and technology to disband the Independent Students' Association [NZS]. This decision was, in essence, inevitable, the commentaries note.

The NZS leadership had tied itself to the most reactionary opposition forces, and not only in Poland. Drawing in part of the youth, it was organizing actions of a plainly destructive nature, hindering the processes of positive change in higher educational establishments, and it organized prolonged strikes which disrupted the life of the schools, preventing the majority of young people from continuing their studies.

True, the NZS did not get a broad public base for its activities. But there remained those who, on the basis of past criticism, believed that this would be a creative and progressive organization. One can only suppose that the majority of them did not share the political aims of the organization's leadership. They identified themselves with those slogans which concerned the justified rights of student youth, its self-government, its influence on the activities of higher educational establishments, concerned with the conditions for acquiring fundamental knowledge and the search for scientific truth, and with the autonomy of higher educational establishments as properly understood.

These slogans were put forward much earlier by leftwing student forces. These demands had to some extent already been fulfilled, while certain of them were halted in part due to martial law. The decisions of the administration are never easy, but they are resorted to in the case of extreme necessity. They concern only this one organization and are necessary in order for the life of schools to return to normal.

A commentary in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI is on the same theme. The paper writes, in part:

The attitude of the NZS leaders to their organization as a tool was exposed long ago. The November strikes in higher educational establishments were organized by only a few, and only 20-25 percent of student youth said they would take part in them. However, this caused a break of several weeks in studies.

It will be very difficult to make up for what has been missed. However, there is some chance of it. One need only want to conscientiously fulfill one's student oath. The majority of students will probably do so. As for the former NZS members, they will, on reflection, tnink of this period as an episode from which bitter conclusions must be drawn. Sometimes they will not want to remember it. They must return to their studies. It is this which is their primary duty, the Army paper concludes.

The Military Council of National Salvation has decided on a speedy return to work in the higher educational establishments, writes Zofia Zelinskaja in DZIENNIK LUDOWY, the ZSL paper. The majority of young people will probably engage in their studies with a feeling of duty -- a duty more difficult than ever before, taking into account the break in studies which went on for several weeks, caused first by the strikes and then by the demands of the state of martial law. However, everything that has been missed can be made up. In the first days and weeks of the resumption of studies, young people will need help of a special kind: They must have explained to them honestly what is going on in Poland and they must be helped to look at life realistically, Z. Zelinskaja stresses.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Attacks NZS

LD051930 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jan (PAP) -- In an article on the Independent Student Association, NZS, the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today said:

"The NZS occupies a prominent place among strictly counterrevolutionary organizations. An overtly antisocialist grouping, the NZS stems from the earlier student Solidarity committees, SKS, which closely cooperated with the KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], and from the student faction of the Movement for the Defence of Human and Civil Rights, ROPCZIO.

"The NZS was an emanation of various antisocialist and anti-Soviet organizations, founded to split the youth movement in Poland.

"The NZS leadership from the very start drew the attention of the association's members to general political issues instead of student affairs. The heretofore NZS 'attainments' show that organization of strikes, protest campaigns, and subversive political actions was the basic way for building the association's popularity with students and winning supporters."

"While implementing the guidelines laid down by its political superiors, the NZS was inflaming the situation at Poland's higher schools for over ten months. The association played a particularly destructive role in the strike in Lodz and in the one relating to the Radom engineering college dispute and the law on higher schools.

"What was especially dangerous about the NZS activity was poisoning of the academic milieu's consciousness with the venom of nationalism and hostility towards the Soviet Union.

"When the NZS student strike committee at the Warsaw University last November turned to Solidarnosc Mazowsze chapter to grant them a loan of 300,000 zlotys to finance their strike, Mazowsze's Bujak and company gave them a prompt and manly answer. Said they: We give you 1.2 million zlotys on condition you do as we say. Things were similar in Poznan and other cities. That is what the independent association's independence looks like.

"Though the imposition of martial law December 13 terminated the destructive activity, some of the association's astute political gamblers decided to try underground actions.

"The time and the interest of working people and entire society require that the organization instigating social and political tension be driven away from Polish higher schools. Our universities and technical colleges need peace. And the homeland both peace and order."

TRYBUNA LUDU Assails NZS

LD311852 Warsaw PAP in English 1727 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Dec (PAP) -- "The Independent Association of Students [NZS] from its inception had never been a students' union organization. Contrary to original declarations, the leadership imposed on the association the programme of a political organization, its activities transcending the limits of the academic milieu," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU.

The daily went on: "The direction and character of its activities were effectively imposed on the organization by members of top leadership of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] or KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] organizations who sought to transform the Independent Association of Students into an organization opposed to the party. This is why almost all forms and methods used by the organization were tailored to fit a political program and the emergency requirements of political struggle. In general, all strikes organized by the association were held in contravention of the principles of democracy. In practice, the militant minority imposed its will on the majority."

"Under martial law, the activity of the Independent Association of Students has been suspended. But the most aggressive activists of the organization refused to accept this fact. They made a series of attempts to stage various actions at some universities to break the binding law. Should this organization precisely be allowed to affiliate even part of the nation's youth in a socialist state? asks TRYBUNA LUDU in conclusion.

TV on NZS Objectives

LD022034 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Here is one of the many demonstrations of the Independent Students' Association [NZS] in Warsaw which had nothing in common with the aims defined in the statute of this organization. From the very start the NZS leadership chose the path of fighting socialism, of negating the principles of the political system and of undermining the alliance with the Soviet Union.

Also from the outset, as the documents confiscated in the NZS headquarters show, the leading activists of the union established links with the Western centers of political subversion, in particular with the Parisian Kultura, which has been assessed by the U.S. Congress as an excellent intelligence center. From this center, from the Parisian Kultura, instructions were issued which mobilized political agencies to undertake anti-Polish activities planned in the headquarters of the special services of the North Atlantic Treaty states. This was the case with the Social Self-Defense Committee and with NZS, whose leading personnel had been trained by Confederation for an Independent Poland activists within the framework of students' self-defense committees, society of scientific courses and the so-called flying universities.

This is confirmed by the correspondence, not only with the Parisian Kultura, which was confiscated in the NZS headquarters. Another important source of inspiration was Trotskyist Fourth International. One of its representatives Stefan (Bekier) issued to Poland the instruction to reject the idea of the front of national accord. We ought to include the dangerous activities of the NZS aimed at forcing the authorities to make decisions weakening Polish defense capability. The union was also trying with the help of the West to spread unrest from Poland to academic circles in other socialist countries.

The whole organizational, publishing and propaganda activity of the NZS was subordinated to the achievement of objectives thus defined. The union excelled at injecting the young generation with hatred for the Soviet Union. The NZS leadership did not abandon its activity after 13 December of last year. It did not recognize martial law and exhorted students to embark on protest action. All the details of the scenarios of the antistate activity of the NZS [words indistinct]. It will also explain, no doubt, what was the purpose of keeping the uniform of a Soviet soldier in the NZS headquarters in Warsaw.

Zolnierz Wolnosci on NZS

LD030018 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jan (PAP) -- "The origins of NZS (Independent Association of Students) date back not to February of 1981, (when the association was registered) but to a period of several years back when anti-socialist and anti-state organizations developed their activity," wrote ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in an article exposing political aims of NZS.

"NZS, just like Solidarnosc, was influenced by outsiders for whom the main aim was to overthrow the existing authorities and political system. NZS became a platform from which activists of hostile, anti-socialist forces, like KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland], Ropcio [Movement for the Defense of Human and Civic Rights] and others, propagated their views. This fact weighed heavily on the association. Despite NZS's early proclamations of its non-political character, it was becoming an overtly political organization with the lapse of time.

"It is beyond doubt today that activists of NZS aimed at agitating the public, fanning up unrest, spreading false, sensational reports which could undermine the credibility of government declarations," the paper said. "The short time which elapsed since the registration of NZS was enough for it to adopt the rules typical of a political organization. And an overtly anti-socialist organization at that," the Polish Army daily stressed.

FISHING FLEET LEAVES U.S. FISHING GROUNDS

LD051420 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] In connection with a decision of the U.S. authorities, (?already) 25 Polish fishing ships have left U.S. fishing grounds and are on their way to other prearranged destinations where they will transship their cargo to ships of the auxiliary fleet.

REPORTAGE ON CURRENT INTERNAL SITUATION

Radio-TV Officials' Trial Opens

LD051732 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The trial of the former management of the Radio and Television Committee began at the Warsaw Voivodship Court today. Judge Michal Kulczycki is presiding at the voivodship court.

The court rejected a suggestion by defense lawyers to have the documents of the case returned to the prosecutor's office so that shortcomings spotted by the defense lawyers can be removed.

The court believes that these shortcomings can be eliminated during the trial. The suggestion to have the trial postponed so that both defense lawyers and the prosecutors can familiarize themselves in detail with the documents has also been rejected.

The court also believes that there has been sufficient time to study the documents: Should the need arise, the court will order adjournments. The prosecutor began to read the indictment which spans two volumes totalling 539 pages. Documents totalling 128 volumes have been forwarded to the court together with the indictment by the General Prosecutor's Office. The trial will last a few months.

Authorities, Bishop Hold Talks

LD052122 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jan (PAP) -- National Defence Committee plenipotentiary, Colonel Czeslaw Mieszczak and Bielsko Biala voivoda, Stanislaw Luczkiewicz had a meeting with Katowice Diocese ordinary, Bishop Herbert Bednorz in the voivodship office of Bielsko Biala. The talks centered around vital issues of state and church activities under martial law, especially in the area of Podbeskidzie (southern Poland).

Economic Reform Discussed

LD060328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The leadership of the Ministry of the Chemical and Light Industries met yesterday the leadership aktiv of the former amalgamations. Issues connected with the economic reform and with the implementation of operational programs were discussed. Martial law has not halted the introduction of the economic reform, stated Minister Jan Knapik. Certain deviations from the provisions of the reform are caused by the conditions of martial law but the principles have remained intact.

Higher Schools To Resume Work

LD051940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The Military Council of National Salvation, in striving to fully restore work at higher educational establishments by not later than the first half of February, instructs the ministers overseeing these establishments, as well as rectors, to provide conditions for the resumption and continuation of teaching activities at learning establishments under conditions of martial law.

Organizational undertaking by ministers and learning establishment authorities should enable students to finish studies by dates already projected, and to start work according to the aspirations of graduates of higher educational establishments.

Power Industry Discussed

LD052120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The leadership of the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry and the directors and military plenipotentiaries of power districts held a conference in Warsaw today. The conference was chaired by member of the Military Council of National Salvation and Minister of Mining and Power Industry Lt Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski.

The situation of this branch of the national economy, which is so very important for the country, was assessed and the power industry's main tasks and methods of operation in the conditions of martial law were defined. Power stations and power heating stations are currently working without disturbance. Fuel stocks are sufficient, and they are being systematically renewed. The efforts of the power workers have so far been positively assessed. General Piotrowski emphasized the need for the power workers to maintain the current high level of discipline.

The power industry's operational guidelines for this year have been defined and decisions concerning the proper supply of spare parts for power stations to ensure the efficient execution both of the repair campaign and of the current exploitation have been made. Attention was drawn to the need to ensure proper living and working conditions for power workers, since this has a direct influence on the growth of productivity.

Problems connected with the organization of the power industry in martial law conditions were discussed, as was the introduction of the new principles of the financial system in the power industry. The need to use internal prices [as heard] as an incentive for increasing power stations' efficiency was stressed.

Coal Figures for 4 Jan

LD051530 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jan (PAP) -- Polish miners yesterday extracted 617,041 tonnes of hard coal, the first such daily yield for a long time and a good forecast for the new year.

Miners of the Piast colliery for the first time since the strike picked some 18,000 tonnes of coal yesterday, the quantity provided by their daily plan this month. The crew was yesterday visited by Voivoda of Katowice Gen Roman Paszkowski.

Szczecin Shipyard Work Resumes

LD052010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Report by Marek Borowiec in Szczecin -- live or recorded]

[Text] As we have already reported, following the organizational preparation the 'Adolf Warski" Szczecin shipyard has renewed productive activity after a 2-week break. The shipyard management postively appraise the discipline of the workforce, who have reported for work before the appointed time. There were no problems of any kind in starting up the machinery. Ten percent of the workforce began work on Sunday. The shipyard director used the public address system to greet those who came to work yesterday.

Among other things, he said: Our obligation is building ships. Our families are supported only through our work. We will be able to rebuild and strengthen mutual confidence only through common action. Law and order, feeling responsibility, and the supervisors' care for the worker will all help us in this. I expect this and this is what I will demand both from myself and from the shipyard's entire workforce.

In the nearest future, the work at the shipyard will concentrate on building and finishing 14 units. Five ships are currently on the slipways and nine are being fitted out. The motorized ship (Vityaz), the ferry (Konstantin Simonov) and a scientific-experimental vessel (Akademik Alexander Verkhoyanov) are being prepared for sea trials. To fully realize the current year's plan on time, all cooperative obligations as well as the workforce's readiness and productive work must be fulfilled.

The crew of the Szczecin band of the National Shipping Enterprise [PSK] receives transportation aid from other enterprises as a result of good cooperation with the transportation department of the voivodship office. Therefore, fuels are reaching the consumers on time and the railway trucks are efficiently returned to Slask. It is worth adding that as a result of a PSK initiative, the transportation department of the voivodship office is taking part in speeding up the opening of a railway siding in Smolice. Many tons of fuel used by trucks hauling fuel will be saved when this construction is finished.

Gdansk Refinery Output

LD061028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Gdansk refinery is processing 6,000 tons of oil every 24 hours. This corresponds to the average level of last year. Curtailed oil deliveries, which are smaller than those in preceding years, are behind the fact that the plant's production potential is not being put to full use.

All installations are operating normally, without disruptions, except the section producing the so-called heavy oil. The break in production was caused by a collapse of the installation as a result of strong winds in November. These installations are to be handed over for use by end of February this year.

LOT Flights Resume 8 Jan

LD051924 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] In connection with the progressive improvement of the state of safety and public order, the minister of internal affairs has introduced further partial lifting of restrictions arising out of martial law, and in agreement with the minister of transport, has ordered that national air links be resumed as of 8 January. In accordance with this instruction, passenger and postal links between Warsaw and Gdansk, Krakow, Szczecin and Wroclaw will be restored. Flights will take place once a day at first. Further details will be issued by the directorate of LOT.

Corruption Investigations Begun

LD311934 Warsaw PAP in English 1722 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Dec (PAP) -- In a commentary to the communique on the results of investigations against people who had abused their positions to draw personal benefits, TRYBUNA LUDU said that the postulate to punish those people was "one of the first postulates and most consistently raised by the workers' crews" since August, 1980.

The decision of the Martial Council of National Redemption which issued the communique is "the result of the stand adopted on this issue by the party which, declaring and implementing the line of renewal, unequivocally came out for penalizing all those who by their actions not only infringed the norms of socialist morality but, what is more, brought about a crisis of confidence in the party and in the supreme state authorities, a crisis of the country," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

"In the course of the discussion before the 9th congress concrete motions to launch an investigation against Edward Gierek and other members of the former leadership and submit the results to a special tribunal were forwarded. They were next reflected in the course of the 9th congress debate which declared those persons responsible and drew party conclusions from this", the daily continued.

"In accordance with this stand of the party and the general public opinion, one of the first decisions of the Martial Council of National Redemption was to intern several score of people who are personally to blame for bringing about a profound crisis of the country in the 70-s", TRYBUNA LUDU said. The daily recalled General Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech in which, substantiating the decision, he said: "We will consistently purge Polish life of evil, regardless where it is born".

FOODSTUFFS, CLOTHING FROM SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

SFRY Red Cross Aid

LD052308 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jan (PAP) -- The first batch of Yugoslav gifts for Poland has been dispatched from Subotica. It contains about 10 tons of foodstuffs produced by the local processing plants and also several hundred pairs of childrens' shoes.

The collection and dispatching of the aid is organized by the Yugoslav Red Cross. Its organizations in all the republics and autonomous districts of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia participate in the campaign. Further supplies are expected to be sent to Poland soon.

GDR, CSSR, Bulgarian Aid

LD051616 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jan (PAP) -- Successive batches of gifts from the socialist countries are reaching Poland.

The Voivodship of Pila received three batches of food, clothing, shoes, and medicines for big families, orphanages, hospitals, and nursing homes from the GDR region of Schwerin. Every third child in the city of Torun received a Christmas gift from children in the GDR. Rostock sent to Lublin a total of 27 railway cars carrying gifts for children, clothes, and over 10 tonnes of powdered milk.

Lvov, for years maintaining friendly contacts with the Voivodship of Przemysl, sent 5,000 New Year gifts for children in Przemysl.

The inhabitants of the Nowy Sacz Voivodship received food, toys, clothes and shoes worth 1.2 million crowns from workers and youth of the Middle-Slovak region in Czechoslovakia. Walbrzych received several dozen tonnes of food and 1,500 children's mantles from Czechoslovakia and 27 tonnes of packages containing sweets and toys from Bulgaria.

The Voivodship of Czestochowa received 20,000 family gifts (?and) gifts for children from Bulgarian friends in Pernik. Legnica received 78,000 packages with food, sweets, and toys from the Bulgarian region of Stara Zagora.

COMMENTARIES EXAMINE VARIOUS ISSUES, CONDITIONS

TRYBUNA LUDU on Economic Status

LD060958 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jan (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU publishes an article by Andrzej Leszczynski on the theme of the first signs of an improvement in the economic situation in the country. The journalist of the organs of the PZPR Central Committee writes:

It would be a bad thing to consider the positive reports being received more and more often from the national economic front as being a sign of exit from the economic crisis. This is not so, as is convincingly witnessed by the shops. When I hear that coal extraction this Monday amounted to 617,000 tons, then at the same time I recall that in the second and third quarters of last year daily coal extraction was half that amount. The shortages which are today limiting power capabilities and supplies of fuel to rural areas, and also exports, cannot be made up for by a few successful days.

Nevertheless, the latest figures, taken together with the preceding ones, are gradually beginning to depict a qualitatively new situation. I think that reverse gear, in which we were traveling for almost the whole of last year, has now been disengaged, and that the national economy has received a boost for forward movement. The crazy descent down an incline toward the roundabout of economic chaos and devastation toward which we were being impetuously urged by the wave of strikes and destructive opposition has been halted.

Freed from touble-making, we were giving more and more convincing proofs of industriousness and skill. This is a good prognosis for the future.

Changes await us which it would be difficult to consider pleasant: price rises, redeployments in the labor market, and also others, stemming from the reform and restructing of the national economy. However, in combination with our own efforts, they map out prospects for embarking on a direct route to overcoming of the crisis, enrichment of the market and truly efficient management of the national economy, Andrzej Leszczynski concludes.

Future of TU Activity

LD060818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0633 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Despite martial law, one must start thinking already today about normal life, i.e., about the systematic return to a situation in which those social and public structures, whose functioning a decree by the Council of State suspended for the duration of the threat to the republic, are restored. This applies chiefly to the question of when and in what form the activities of the trade unions and of all their groupings -- the industrial, autonomous and Solidarity ones -- will again develop.

The above thought is (?preceded) by an article printed in today's ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI which is devoted to precisely the trade unions. The author of the article is Wieslaw Rogowski. He recalls the situation of the trade unions in the preceding period. He points to mistakes and contradictions. In conclusion he says: Today, despite martial law in Poland, bringing back the possibility of trade unions functioning, even though it might be on a narrower scale for the time being, requires that the place, role, tasks and methods of operation of a trade union of working people be specified in law. Consequently this requires, continues Wieslaw Rogowski in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOCSI, the Sejm to pass a resolution on trade unions so that this forms the basis for correct relations between this movement and the state and between working people and employers. This is all the more necessary, he continues, because in the near future a reformed system of managing and organizing the economy will also after all come into effect. Thus, the situation along the line of employer-employee will change.

However this does not mean, the author makes it clear, that the state will not take decisions which regulate basic spheres and matters which are of importance for the whole country. The point of contact between individual workers or professional groups and the interests of society at large or of the state will occur at many levels and will progress in a more complicated fashion. This is why, concludes the author of the article in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the role of the trade unions and their tasks and their spheres of influence will not be poorer but richer but work will be more complex and will require greater energy, knowledge and understanding for the complex nature of all these issues.

Katowice Paper on KOR Maneuvers

LD051346 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jan (PAP) -- The Katowice PZPR paper TRYBUNA RABOTNICZA publishes an article by the Polish Worker's Agency about the adventurist and political claims of the illegal Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR]. After the adoption last September of the decision to disband this organization, its leaders tried to form the so-called "Self-Governing Republic Clubs -- Freedom, Justice and Independence".

The declared program of these clubs, the article points out, is an example of the kind of provocations and mystification that people who are prepared to play on the whole spectrum of the national and religious feelings of the Poles are capable of. KOR, whose program initially rejected the national values of Polish patriotism, accused Polish society of nationalism and antisemitism, and declared its indifference to religion and rejected the church, is trying to adopt a different "camoflage" in its present program. It is easy to understand why. In view of the national and religious elan that accompanied events in our country over the past 1 and 1/2 years, the KOR tricksters shamefully misused etiquette when making reference in their program to the names of Pope John Paul II and Jozef Pilsudski. It is obvious that in the fight for public opinion, the manipulators in KOR were envious of the phraseology in the program of the Confederation for an Independant Poland [KPN]. In order to conceal the Trotskyist-anarchical nature of their program they refer both to cliches and to the lofty ideas expressed by the pope to the Poles on the subject of man's labor.

People whose entire life till now proved that they are inspired by renegades of socialism also refer to the name Wincenty Witos [Polish statesman and leader of the peasant movement before and during World War II] which according to them, should provide their program of adventurism along which they want to push Poland, with a national flavor.

As we can see, in their desire to stay in the streamline of the stormy upheavals that Poland has experienced over the past 1 and 1/2 years, the KOR activitists are always ready to make sudden changes in the front. Prof Lesiek Kilakowski, formerly the leading ideologue of this group, pointed to the need to infiltrate the PZPR and for KOR to "participate" in ruling the country." During the dramatic events of 1980-81, KOR viewed the party as a force that must be overthrown. This is why over the past few months KOR people have started coming to power but under different and misappropriated banners.

Solidarity Congress Documents

LD040946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 4 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] "True Slogans and False Contents" is the title of the second part of a TRYBUNA LUDU publication printed under the general heading "From Oliwia [Solidarity Congress Hall in Gdansk] to Radom." (Teresa Grabczynska) and Jerzy Bielecki show among other things, that the Radom program of bringing about a confrontation with the authorities, of overthrowing the existing structures of the socialist state and of creating new ones within the framework of the so-called self-governing republic had roots. It was gradually prepared in detail by the political opposition which applied increasingly large doses of demagoguery calculated at winning over the broad masses of Solidarity members. The daily documents this statement at length. It writes among other things that, in essence, all the documents of the Solidarity congress are of a political nature, and their sole intention was to create distance from the policy of the state, to negate its ongoing moves and long-term plans and to impose their own policy for how to behave, which was ostensibly better and served the public.

Press on 'Piast' Mine Incident

LD020704 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Articles on events in the "Piast" mine appear in TRYBUNA LUDU and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. The former, by Marek Szymanski, is entitled: "2 Weeks of Pressure on Level 6504." The author of the article devotes a great deal of space to the methods of what he calls psychic working to which the miners were subjected. They were based on false information about the situation in Poland and in the mine's vicinity, and when people began to go up it came to individual methods: spitting, calling a person traitor, threats with clubs, knives and picks.

The article in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on the same subject, "Dramatic Days in the 'Piast' Mine: On Behalf of Adventurist Goals," is made up of statements by miners and by the mine's directorate. One of the miners told the paper's reporter: We are all a bit (?fuzzy) in the head, but we do know one thing: No one needed that.

Sackings Cited as Warning

LD021502 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1308 GMT 2 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Our local papers, just like the Warsaw press, are full of reflections and prognostications about what is in store for us this year. Assessments of the situation are, on the whole, realistic; that is, though outlining a difficult picture of the reality surrounding us, the authors of articles and commentaries see at the same a chance for improvement. True, not a rapid improvement, but a real one, under the proviso that everyone gets on with their work without waiting for directives or guidance from above, without waiting to be ordered to seep up, ceasing to loaf about and ceasing to pretend to be discharging one's duties.

The adoption of such a passive attitude pays off less and less. The proof of this can be found in the reports about sackings and other sanctions applied, in particular to top personnel. Here is a report from the WIADOMOSCI SZCZECINSKIE.

The Presidium of the Szczecin Voivodship Party Control Commission adopted a decision on 28 December 1981 expelling Aleksander Zakowicz, chairman of the Szczecin Voivodship Union of Agricultural Cooperatives from the PZPR. Zakowicz received the highest party penalty for failure to adequately supply the population with potatoes for the winter.

Yesterday, the Presidium of the Szczecin Voivodship Party Control Commission adopted a decision expelling both Przemyslaw Kawalec, the main specialist for investments in the executive of the state motor transportation enterprise, and Jerzy Peczman, head of department in the executive of state motor transportation enterprise from the party. Another decision noted that a motion will be presented to sack both from their jobs for activities not in keeping with ethics of a party member or a state enterprise employee.

By their activities, Kawalec and Peczman have harmed the enterprise and the party organization. They endeavored to deprive the party organization of influence over the personnel and economic policy at the enterprise. They organized strikes and protests. They brought about a split in the workforce. They failed to observe work discipline. They put their own interest above those of communal good and of the enterprise.

Crime, Social Parasitism

LD020651 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 2 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary entitled: We Want To Live With a Sense of Security, TRYBUNA LUDU reverts to the causes which underlay the decision to proclaim martial law. The author, Jerzy Olszewski, writes as follows:

Everyone is (?honestly) aware that in the course of the last dozen or so months, together with the shaking of the socioeconomic mechanisms, there began to be a violent depreciation of such concepts as rule of law, social discipline, tolerance in interpersonal relations. Almost like lightning month by month the number of crimes, especially those of the most serious sort, grew. This growth was almost double that in 1980 as regards murders, robberies, rapes, muggings and breaking and entering. Negative phenomena appeared in the sphere of the functioning of administration and trade. Corruption, bribery, graft, speculation, not only lead to abuses but, what is more threatening, to demoralization.

In our country there is a far from small group of people who are defined by the term "social parasites." According to the assessments given by TRYBUNA LUDU there are at least 200,000 of them. The majority of them are hale and sound in limb and quite often young persons. Not all of them have crossed the boundary which divides idling from criminality, but after all this is only a step.

Following 13 December the number of crimes of all kind fell decisively. In the course of 2 weeks there were over 70 percent fewer than in the first half of the month. Summing up his commentary, Jerzy Olszewski states: It is true that the rigors in force today do not make everyday life easy for us. But after all, the means aimed against evil and lawlessness will in all certainty yield dividends in times when there is no longer martial law.

Army Daily Denies Western 'Lies'

LD022134 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 2 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jan (PAP) -- Lies on Poland in Western media ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today charged some Western press agencies and programmes, like REUTERS, AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, BBC, Radio Paris, Radio Free Europe, and Voice of America, of publishing lies on Poland, manipulation, and joint ventures in this respect.

The paper quoted the REUTER, Voice of America, and AFP make-believe dispatches which reported Poland's former ambassador to Japan Zdzislaw Rurarz as saying that Soviet soldiers dressed in Polish army uniforms infiltrated Poland.

The paper also spoke of the fabrication on Tadeusz Mazowiecki's alleged decease, which was published by the REUTERS and other agencies and was duly renounced by them, and the news on the alleged ill treatment of dissident leaders Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik in jail, published by the AFP, BBC, Radio Paris, and Radio Free Europe. As regards the latter story, ZOLNIERZ pointed out that while quoting two sources of his information concerning Michnik, the BBC correspondent failed to notice that he was speaking of Michnik being seen at two different places at the same time. The paper also said the Voice of America's reaction to the news that miners were leaving the Piast colliery December 28 was to tell its listeners another make-believe story and say that according to unconfirmed reports the Polish Army had flooded the colliery to make the miners return to the surface.

Life, Production Must Go On

PM041619 Krakow-Nowy Sacz-Tarnow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA-DZIENNIK POLSKI-ECHO KRAKOWA in Polish 19-20 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Misgivings and Hopes"]

[Text] This is the sixth consecutive night we have had to prepare our newspaper on the basis of official communiques, familiarity with which has become indispensable in everybody's daily life; Agency reports, which have become increasingly numerous; and information brought by colleagues from the city which show that life is going on, streetcars are running and plants are working. We see our abnormal newspaper as a small part of a normality which is so needed in these abnormal times. We hope that tonight we will receive no information similar to that received last night and that the coming days will be better.

When we exchanged reflections on events seen or heard about in the city, plants and parishes, someone said that it seems that the all-embracing and purposeless aggressiveness which made daily life unbearable during the months preceding the introduction of martial law has abated in Krakow. People used to attack one another when lining up and in streetcars and, whenever jostled on crossing, reacted violently. These were symptoms of a tension which was gradually increasing despite the fact that in this period we talked and wrote so much about tolerance, Solidarity and respect for other people's rights.

This aggressiveness is apparently abating in the face of the real drama which has taken place.

We would like to believe that in the face of tragedy -- for this is the only appropriate word for it in view of the fact that some people have been killed and some have been badly hurt -- a ray of new hope has appeared. Maybe once the martial law is revoked new preconditions for genuine democracy in Poland will be created on the basis of this new community spirit. Maybe, however, this is indeed the burden of responsibility which the Military Council for National Salvation has shouldered in the belief that it is choosing the lesser evil.

It is as yet too early for any assessment. We do not even know what the coming hours will bring. However, even in these times fraught with tragedy we must nor remain helpless and inactive and fall into an all-embracing apathy. Even under martial law the nation must lead as normal a life as the situation allows. Unless we, as a community, want to commit a kind of collective suicide, we simply must go on living, working and producing things, indispensable for ensuring existence. We are giving thought to the subject of a reform which will change nonfunctional structures, but as far as the present is concerned what is most important is something that could be described as a biological minimum. Furthermore, the normal functioning of plants, mines and steel plants is the most essential prerequisite for the stabilization of the situation, that is, the creation of preconditions for an end to martial law. Life must simply go on...!

WALESA REPORTEDLY TO BE MOVED TO MONASTERY

LD052102 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2050 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] London, 5 Jan (PA) -- Solidarity free trade union leader Lech Walesa is to be moved from Warsaw to a secluded Roman Catholic monastery -- under a vow of silence -- it was claimed tonight.

The news came today via Keston College, a Kent-based educational charity specialising in the study of religious communities in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

The college announced that reports had reached it from reliable sources that Mr Walesa, currently held in a government building in Warsaw, was to be taken to the monastery under the protection of the Catholich Church.

The communist authorities had agreed to the move on condition that Mr Walesa did not communicate with the outside world. Keston said the government had effectively silenced him.

But it quashed earlier reports that Mr Walesa had had a heart attack and been psychologically broken.

"The information received by Keston College stresses that Mr Walesa is in very good physical and mental health at the moment," the college added.

Its link with Poland is Czech emigre Alexander Tomsky, who specializes in studying the churches of Poland and Czechoslovakia.

JARUZELSKI ON EEC ACCEPTING SOLIDARITY LEADERS

NC051157 Paris AFP in English 1154 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 5 Jan (AFP) -- Polish Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski "at no time" raised the possibility of the European Economic Community countries accepting exiled Solidarity union leaders when he met the 10 ambassadors in Warsaw yesterday, a reliable Western source said here today.

"Such reports are totally false and absurd," the source said. "General Jaruzelski explained the duties and functioning of the ruling Military Council and stressed that it was not a military government but an instrument available to the Polish Government to implement its policies," the source added.

He also underlined the fact that the Polish Constitution had envisaged the present 'state of war' which he considered would have been better described as a 'state of emergency'.

(The Constitution in fact lays down two different kinds of 'state of war', one against internal enemies, translated by the West as a 'state of siege', and one against foreign invasion).

"The general confirmed that there were 5,000 detainees in Poland and warned about malicious rumours being spread about the situation," the source added. "He indicated that the number of dead and wounded since the (December 13) state of siege was the total already announced by the authorities, that is seven or eight dead." "He rejected the responsibility for these victims on certain militants and was careful not to make any prediction about the duration of the state of siege."

"Finally, General Jaruzelski underlined the importance of good relations with the European Common Market and its constructive role up to the present. At the same time he insisted on the importance of economic relations so that the process of reform in Poland can be continued."

The meeting between the general and the 10 ambassadors was the object of a "concrete report in precise, balanced terms" discussed yesterday by the "ten" foreign ministers in Brussels.

JARUZELSKI OFFERS TO LET INTERNED POLES LEAVE

'Solidarity Troublemakers' Denied

NC051357 Paris AFP in English 1333 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Paris, 5 Jan (AFP) -- Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski offered to let interned Polish citizens emigrate to the West when he met the 10 European Economic Community ministers in Warsaw yesterday, government sources here said today.

(A Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman in The Hague backed up the report, saying that Gen Jaruzelski had said he would not oppose moves by interned Poles to obtain political asylum in European countries.

(But in Bonn, reliable Western sources gave a totally contradictory account of the meeting, saying that "at no time" had Gen Jaruzelski raised the possibility of EEC Countries accepting interned leaders of the banned independent labor movement Solidarity.

According to the Paris sources, Gen Jaruzelski told the ambassadors during the one-and-a-half hour meeting that some detainees had been freed, but that the "Solidarity troublemakers" remained interned.

The sources quoted Gen Jaruzelski as saying that, "if certain countries wish to take in certain interned persons, we will allow them to leave."

At the conclusion of the meeting, the sources said, Belgium's ambassador, speaking for all 10 envoys, read a statement calling for the release of all people interned in Poland and an end to the state of siege.

The meeting between the general and the 10 ambassadors was the object of a "concrete report in precise, balanced terms" discussed yesterday by EEC foreign ministers in Brussels.

Internment Conditions Cited

NC051316 Paris AFP in English 1310 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 5 Jan (AFP) -- Internment conditions have become appreciably better for the thousands of Poles arrested since martial law was imposed in their country on December 13, according to concurrent reports received here by AFP from reliable sources in Warsaw itself.

Relatives of prisoners indicated that heating and food were at least adequate, and one prisoner just released from the internment centre at Bialoleka, 40 kms (25 miles) south of Warsaw, provided a detailed picture of conditions there.

The centre, where the majority of intellectuals and dissidents is being held, consists of four giant wooden huts, each with 400 beds. Here the prisoners are quartered nine per room.

The source said that on arrival they had been met by a "polite" army colonel who, after reading them the rules, made it clear that they were not prisoners and that no legal proceedings were being brought against them.

At first all contact between the four huts was forbidden. Later, however, the ban was waived after the prisoners made representations to the commandant, the source said.

A Polish Red Cross official visited Bialoleka to inspect conditions and agreed to intervene with the authorities on behalf of some of the prisoners who submitted valid reasons for being released.

Among the prisoners at Bialoleka was the dissident Adam Michnik. The source said that when last seen, on December 24, he appeared to be in good health.

Others there were KOR (Citizens Rights Committee) militant Jan Litynski, Bronislaw Geremek, an advisor to the independent trade union Solidarity, and Andrezej Czuma, a member of ROPCIO (Committee for Human Rights), whose father, Jacek Kuron, was a founder of the Independent Students' Association NZS.

The source indicated that prisoners' morale was high, though there had been certain political disagreements -- notably when ROPCIO members objected to the appointment of Mr Geremek as hut warden.

Mr Michnik, however, had composed his differences with the ROPCIO group, the source reported.

This testimony contrasted with earlier reports from Poles arrested in the early days of martial law, who complained of harsh treatment at the Mostwski Palace, Warsaw headquarters of the militia, where they were held.

There, sources said, the prisoners were confined 36 to a cell. They were deprived of their overcoats and jackets, though the temperature in the cells was so cold that moisture froze on the walls.

One prisoner released from the Motwski Palace after a week said he had seen no actual physical ill-treatment, though he complained of the diet: unsweetened coffee with bread and margarine for breakfast and dinner, buckwheat gruel for the midday meal.

It is not yet known if prisoners are still being held at Warsaw militia headquarters.

Solidarity Members 'Drugged'

PM051245 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 5 Jan 82 p 4

[Kenneth Clarke dispatch: "Solidarity Men on TV 'Drugged'"]

[Text] Vienna -- Local leaders of Solidarity, the banned Polish trade union, have been drugged and presented on government television, spouting the official line, according to sources in Vienna which claim that a form of "brain-washing" is a new facet in the conflict.

"He had glazed eyes and was incoherent," I was told by a traveller recently arrived from Poznan. "He was obviously drugged." This was in reference to Mr Andrej Kolodzeij, Solidarity activist from Gdansk.

Solidarity sources in exile could not say where Mr Kolodzeij was, but a spokesman in London insisted he would be "very surprised" if he had said anything critical of Solidarity of his own volition because he was one of its founder-members.

However, information now being examined by emigre sources in Vienna include in their reckoning a form of "misinformation" on the part of the authorities in Warsaw.

Accounts reaching the West talk of: People arrested simply for writing Solidarity material prior to the December 13 crackdown; the detention of anyone resigning from the 'communist party, and three-and-a-half years in jail for putting up a poster.

Those detained, I was told, are made to listen repeatedly to party broadcasts, while free communication with the outside world is banned.

They do not hear anything about Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, while other officials believed still to be at liberty can communicate only by clandestine leaflets, the possession of which is itself a punishable offence.

"People do not talk on the streets. Everyone is scared. They are particularly worried when they see Russian officers in Red Army uniforms driving around in jeeps," said a traveller from Warsaw yesterday.

"No one believed that the Polish Army would open fire on its own people and the presence of Soviet military personnel causes a special sort of anxiety -- everyone remembers what happened in Hungary in 1956."

The Poles had been prepared, however, for a Soviet intervention before the military takeover and reports reaching the West in the last few days suggest that the beginnings of a resistance movement had been set in train, with Molotov cocktails and other weapons ready to take on Red Army tanks.

According to a traveller passing through Vienna, 12 members of ZOMO were killed in the early days of the takeover by resistance workers in Katowice.

"People were saying that 20 steelworkers also died and that clashes involved innocent people, including a child of 11."

As recently as two days ago, I was told, bodies were being found under the thawing snow and the rubble of pitched streets battle.

"Who knows how many more will be discovered?" asked a woman who travelled from Warsaw to Vienna yesterday.

BORBA REPORTS LARGE-SCALE PZPR SOCIAL PURGE

NC051739 Paris AFP in English 1727 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jan (AFP) -- A wide-ranging purge is in operation throughout all levels of Polish society, including the ruling communist party, where "hundreds" of members have been expelled, the daily BORBA reported here today.

Quoting a Warsaw correspondent, the Yugoslavian paper added that many party members are also turning in their membership cards.

Polish television has admitted that the party is losing "its experienced and tested cadres."

BORBA said there were two basic reasons for the development: 1 -- "The disappointment caused by the institution of martial law; 2 -- "the feeling that the party has lost forever its position and society's trust."

BORBA said that members who were staying in the party will be subjected to rigorous checks. For instance, in the industrial centre of Plotska, where there are 160 party cells, "all the weak and hesitant are being expelled."

Entire party organisations were also reported to have been wound up.

BORBA said the purge was also directed at intellectuals. "Some are pulling out of their own accord, others will more probably be banished," it said.

It noted that according to sources in the now-suspended independent trade union federation Solidarity, intellectuals from the highest proportion of those imprisoned under martial law.

But what Polish public opinion was most struck by, BORBA said, was the fact that the authorities have not succeeded in suppressing "certain forms of illegal action by Solidarity."

BORBA said that in numerous pamphlets, newssheets, and other publications appearing with increasing frequency, "Solidarity lets it be known that it is still active."

This was proof, BORBA said, that despite the state of siege and the official clampdown, Polish society "is not ready to totally demobilise itself."

EXILES APPEAL TO SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

PM051431 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Dec 81 p 3

[Apparent text of "appeal" sent by Leszek Kolakowski and Aleksander Smolar to the Socialist International: "The Guns Being Used in Poland Are Turned Against the Hope for a Europe Without War"]

[Text] Polish philosopher Leszek Kolakowski and Aleksander Smolar, an economist with the National Center for Scientific Research [CNRS], have sent the following letter to members of the Socialist International Presidium:

The undersigned have been authorized by the Committee for Social Self-Defense (KOR) to represent it in contacts with the Socialist International. It is true that in September 1981 KOR decided to disband, since its objectives could be implemented more effectively within Solidarity. However, in view of the present situation, when KOR members and thousands of Solidarity activists are in jail, we feel authorized to send you this message which, we believe, would be approved by our friends now forced to remain silent by political coercion.

We are witnessing a war waged by the Polish junta against a defenseless population. We hope that in the face of this war the voice of the Socialist International will sound loud and clear. The events in Poland can be viewed first from the moral viewpoint, second within the framework of European and world realpolitik, and third from the specific viewpoint of democratic socialism. We believe that these three viewpoints are perfectly convergent and in fact do not conflict.

From the moral viewpoint the situation is clear and unambiguous. The security forces are making a brutal attack on people who, by purely peaceful means and without any violence, tried to assert Polish society's right to organize itself for trade union or cultural purposes and to establish some degree of civil liberties in a totalitarian system of power.

The reaction was expressed in the form of so-called martial law, which means the absence of any law and blatant discretionary powers for the police. According to reliable reports which have reached us, the prisoners are often held in inhuman conditions, deprived of heating and virtually deprived of food and subjected to their guards' brutality.

Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik, two of our friends and well-known Polish intellectuals, were apparently so savagely beaten by the junta's thugs after their arrest as to be unrecognizable. We do not know how many people have suffered the same fate at the torturers' hands. Nor do we know how many people were killed during the many attacks on workers in factories, shipyards and mines. Although it is disastrously inefficient to all other spheres, communism is very efficient when it comes to beating people up, hiding bodies and lying.

"It Is Not an Internal Affair"

From the viewpoint of the realpolitik of European and world security, the situation also seems clear. It is obviously not an internal Polish affair, and it would indeed be ridiculous to claim that it was. The Polish junta is doing the dirty work of the Soviets who prefer, of course, that the rape of Poland should be carried out, if possible, by Poles, without the Soviets themselves' having to send in their troops. Nobody can be so credulous as to imagine that the operation could have been carried out without approval and cooperation, if not direct orders from the Kremlin.

Since Soviet imperialism is now the most powerful factor in a possible world war, the hope for peace in Europe and the world depends on the prospect of nonviolent progress by this colonial and totalitarian empire toward less oppressive and nonexpansionist forms. Poland's development over recent years has opened up such possibilities. The brutal crushing of Polish society would therefore mean an end to hope, the stepping up of the arms race, and increased tension, with all the dangers which that involves for world peace. The guns being used in Poland at present are aimed not only at the Polish workers but also at the hope of a Europe without war, without oppression, without colonialism.

From the specific viewpoint of democratic socialism, an attempt is being made in Poland to forcibly crush the great workers' movement which was trying, in extremely difficult conditions which cannot even be compared with those experienced in Europe around 1848, to assert the workers' rights to organize, to defend their interests and at least partly to control the production system. A democratic socialism which refused to identify with that movement would prove its own nonexistence. Those are the reasons why we believe that these viewpoints which stem from moral principles, the European security policy and ideas of democratic socialism respectively are in agreement in the Polish case.

Of course, we realize that the vital step in the present situation, namely the political and economic boycott of official Poland and the Soviet Union would create problems in Europe and the United States and that business circles are opposed to it. However, the price to be paid is insignificant compared with the price the world would have to pay if the policy of appeasement won the day. We expect an unambiguous course from the Socialist International.

SOLIDARITY'S BUJAK URGES TROOPS NOT TO FIGHT

PM041647 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 2 Jan 82 p 1

[Kenneth Clarke dispatch: "Army Urged Not To Fight"]

[Text] Vienna -- The most senior Solidarity official still free has appealed to troops and militia men not to wage war against their own countrymen.

In a smuggled hand-written greeting to all supporters of the banned trade union, Mr Zbigniew Bujak, head of the Warsaw branch, asked members of the armed forces not to allow themselves to be used to fight against the nation but to listen to their consciences.

Mr Bujak, 27, who evaded detention in the early hours of Dec. 13 when the military crackdown began, is believed to be in hiding close to Warsaw.

He urged the army and militia to remember that they were first and foremost "human beings and Poles." He said they ought to follow conscience before orders.

He said Solidarity was managing to function because of acts of "bravery and defiance" by individual members.

The union, which has gone underground inside Poland and begun to establish branches in exile, has also called on Polish citizens to continue their passive resistance to military rule in a "responsible manner."

It is suggested they should not buy official newspapers or listen to government radio and television broadcasts.

SMUGGLED DOCUMENTS REPORT ON EVENTS

NC022048 Paris AFP in English 2042 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 2 Jan (AFP) -- Three clandestine documents smuggled out of Poland shortly before Christmas were received here today.

The three mimeographed documents include two dissident statements from Jagellon University in Krakow and an independent Solidarity union report on the forced evacuation of the Wujek mine on December 16 in Silesia.

The report on the clash at the Wujek mine detailed events there between December 13, when a local Solidarity official was arrested and 2,000 striking miners occupied the mine, and December 16, when they surrendered following two attacks by motorized militia.

According to the document, four members of the militia and seven strikers were killed in the clash, while 41 militiamen and 38 strikers were wounded.

The strikers, armed with Molotov cocktails, electric cables, dynamite and clubs, threatened to blow up the mine and the surrounding heavily populated area, the report said. It added that security forces were equipped with 40 tanks, five or six machine guns and several transport vehicles during the two attacks.

In the second attack, the report said, women, children and miners outside Wujek hurled stones and bottles at the militia, who retaliated with teargas bombes and live ammunition.

During the fighting, a nurse aiding the wounded sustained a fractured skull and was taken to hospital, where doctors were reportedly "terrified by the condition of men who were beaten up."

The Polish Army was not involved in the attack, the report said.

A second document received here is a statement by lawyers at the Jagellon University condemning the declaration of martial law December 13 as unconstitutional. The statement, signed December 14, said that the military "junta" in Poland was illegal and that its decisions were "based on armed force."

The final document, a statement of the science department of the same university, called for a general strike on December 14. The statement called for the maintenence of a picket strike and a permanent liason with the local branch of Solidarity.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

AU242103 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Dec (AGERPRES) -- On December 24, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Todor Stoychev Todorov, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Romania.

Handing over the credentials the Bulgarian ambassador conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu, to the CC of the RCP, to the Romanian Government most cordial salutes on behalf of Todor Zhivkov, of the CC of the BCP, of the Council of Ministers.

The address presented on the occasion shows that the success marked in the socialist construction by the two neighboring countries have created a lasting foundation for deepening the bilateral collaboration in all domains, taking it to a higher, superior stage. Also stressed is the decisive role played by the interviews between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov in the ascending evolution of the multilateral Romanian-Bulgarian relations. An example in this respect are the agreements and understandings signed during the official visit a Bulgarian party and governmental delegation paid to Romania last year.

Then the address goes on: The active, consistent policy of our countries is an important factor in the efforts made by the friendly socialist countries, by the peace and collaboration-loving forces in the region.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed, in his own behalf, in behalf of the Romanian party and state leadership a warm comradely salute to Todor Zhivkov, to the Bulgarian party and state leadership.

In the address of reply of the Romanian head of state it was stressed that the Romanian-Bulgarian relations have continuously developed to the benefit of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, in the interest of unity and collaboration of the socialist countries and of the general cause of socialism, of peace, detente and disarmament, of understanding and collaboration among peoples."

Then the address goes on: "Acting steadily for the multilateral economic and social development of the country, for continuously raising the living standard of the people, the party and government of Romania equally unfold sustained activity for averting the worsening of the international situation, for promoting the policy of peace, independence, detente, security and international collaboration, for halting the arms race and passing to disarmament, nuclear above all. We pay special attention to the development of the collaboration with the Warsaw Treaty participating countries, with the CEMA member countries, to the deepening of the relations of friendship and solidarity with all socialist states. We expand the collaboration with the developing states, with the non-aligned countries, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. We promote relations with the developed capitalist countries."

After stressing the principles underlying the foreign policy of Romania, the address goes on: "An important place within this policy is held by the continuous deepening of the multilateral collaboration between the RCP and the Bulgarian Communist Party, between Romania and Bulgaria. We consider that the further strengthening of the bilateral collaboration and of the collaboration in the international arena between the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples that are neighbors and friends actively contributes to the struggle against the imperialist policy of strength and dictate, to the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente and security, to turning the Balkans into a zone of friendship and good neighborliness, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases, to accomplishing security and developing cooperation in Europe and worldwide."

EVENTS IN POLAND REPORTED, ANALYZED, DEBATED

Sundic Commentary 5 Jan

LD051838 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The uncertainty between their obligations as allies of the United States and their interests in the East -- the topic of the meeting between the western Ten in Brussels -- is also the theme of Milka Sundic's commentary.

[Begin recording] At their meeting in Brussels yesterday the foreign ministers of the Ten EC member countries adopted the decision to not follow for the moment the United States' example concerning economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland. According to observers, the meeting of the Ten was polemical and not without Washington's influence on its course and outcome. As was expected, the EC foreign ministers sought and found a middle path in their assessment of the Polish crisis. They considered, above all, two equally important things: maintaining their economic interests in Eastern Europe on the one hand, and maintaining their obligations as allies of the United States on the other. In other words, the abandonment of economic sanctions does not also mean abandonment of the demand that martial law in Poland should be ended as soon as possible. In practice, this also means an incentive for General Jaruzelski to carry out the promises he made as soon as possible and a threat that the western Ten will join the United States' action if martial law continues ad infinitum in Poland.

The western Ten agreed that the events in Poland, that is the measures which were taken by General Jaruzelski on 13 December last year, represent a serious violation of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. Consequently, they intend to initiate action within the context of the United Nations and specialized agencies. The aim of this action would be to censure martial law in Poland and to criticize the attitude of the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries. In order to avoid this, the EC foreign ministers have given Warsaw three conditions: lifting of martial law, releasing all those arrested and setting up a dialogue with the church and Solidarity trade union. It seems that the western Ten were not able to do any more or less than they did, although in the long term the danger exists that the situation in Poland and the atmosphere surrounding it might become even more complicated as a result of raising the Polish question. It is true that the most important thing for Poland at the moment is to not be left without economic aid. However, as the situation stands now, General Jaruzelski is evidently not in a position to guarantee anything to the western Ten. Hence the question arises of how long the EC countries will resist U.S. pressure. It is evident that the Ten are in a position that does not offer sufficient room for maneuver. This is because the Polish matter has grown into an event of inter-bloc rivalry, the consequences of which can still not be predicted.

Of course, it is most difficult of all for the Poles because everything that is offered to them by anyone, either at home or abroad, is a long way from what they wanted and what they might have been able to achieve for themselves. Unfortunately, no one is offering them such an opportunity at the moment. [end recording]

Assembly Discusses Poland

AU041710 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Dec 81 p 2

[Excerpt] TANJUG -- The Polish people, the workers class, the PZPR and other Polish political forces are the only ones called upon to find, within the full independence of the country, a way out of the crisis in which Poland has landed.

This is one of the most important conclusions of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, which at its session yesterday, under the chairmanship of Nijaz Dizdarevic, discussed current problems of international relations. Reports were submitted by Sava Obradovic and Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretaries for foreign affairs. The members of the committee endorsed the positions and assessments adopted about the situation in Poland by the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

In connection with the annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel, the committee supported demands that this Knesset decision be proclaimed invalid and be immediately annulled.

The committee again indicated the necessity for comprehensive efforts to seek a solution to the Middle East crisis on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all occupied territories and the realization of the rights of the Palestinian people to their own state.

'Democracy, Freedom' Wanted

AU041424 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Dec 81, 1,2 and 3 Jan 82 p 2

[Permanent correspondent Lazar Martinovic report]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 30 Dec -- Information media report that peace is returning. The reports today herald a peaceful holiday. There are no reports on strikes and disorders, but this does not mean that there are none. Can the Polish citizen reconcile himself with the situation imposed by martial law, particularly when faced with such misfortunes as the decisions announced today that the rations of some basic food products will be reduced and that he will have to start paying for domestic appliances 3 years in advance?

For a Pole, normalization does not mean peace only. He wants to have more and to live better, he wants democracy and freedom. He is not enthused about the food convoys arriving from various countries. To some extent he is even insulted by them, for he is hurt by the awareness that such a rich and great country has sunk to such a state.

The last strikers have left the mines. It was announced last night that over 20 Solidarity members who organized protests in several mines and large steel mills have been arrested. Is this a reliable sign that pacification has truly started?

ALBANIAN CRITICISM OF EDUCATION REJECTED

LD182330 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Daily feature by TANJUG editor S. Manojlovic]

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Dec (TANJUG) -- Contrary to Albania's official statements on its desire to develop good-neighbour relations with Yugoslavia and that it will not interfere in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, the Albanian information media continue attacking the Yugoslavia system and policy.

Openly supporting Albanian irredentists in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Albanian propaganda, is employing, in its anti-Yugoslav activities, slanders and fabrications. The latest proof of this is a radio Tirana broadcast in Serbo-Croat on December 12, in which the Albanian radio accuses "greater-Serbs from Belgrade" of enforcing "drastic measures in order to prevent the development of education and culture in the Albanian language". The Albanian radio includes the above in its report on "oppressive measures against Albanians in Yugoslavia".

The actual truth is quite contrary.

The education in the mother tongue is one of the basic rights which members of nationalities in Yugoslavia enjoy within the framework of their full equality with the nations of Yugoslavia.

In the realization of this right guaranteed to the nationalities since the very first Constitution of new Yugoslavia, neither funds nor efforts are being spared from kindergarten to university hundreds of thousands of children, pupils and students of the Albanian, Hungarian and other nationalities are taught in, read and write in their mother tongues.

Nationality members in Yugoslavia have their newspapers, radio and TV programs. In everyday life -- from their jobs, in courts, state organs and all other social services, to speaking in the assemblies -- they have the right to use their own mother tongue, and are using this right.

The teaching in nationality languages in Yugoslavia in the academic 1979/1982 year was attended in primary schools by 398,303 pupils, and in secondary schools by 85,094 pupils. The biggest number by far were the pupils -- members of the Albanian nationality -- the nationality with the largest number of members in Yugoslavia.

In the academic 1979/1980 year, according to the data of the "Statistics Annual of Yugoslavia for 1981", 345,371 pupils of the Albanian nationality attended classes in primary schools over 13,000 teachers taught in Albanian in 1,112 schools. In the academic 1979/1980 year the teaching in Albanian was conducted by 3,317 teachers in 366 secondary schools and was attended by 72,713 pupils. According to the latest data, at the Kosovo University in Pristina full-time students number 28,000. They are for the most part members of the Albanian nationality and they attend lectures and take exams in their mother tongue. The number of students of the Albanian nationality is even bigger if those students enrolled at Albanian language departments in other university centers in Yugoslavia, such as Belgrade, Skopje, etc., are added to this figure.

All this data, as well as numerous other information are the evidence of enormous efforts and fine results achieved in Yugoslavia in education in the nationality mother tongues and are available and well-known to people engaged in information and propaganda spreading in neighbouring Albania, as well as to the Albanian leadership. However, these are neither interested in the truth about the above, nor in the truth about the overall position of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia. The truth annoys them.

The new academic year in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo -- last spring the scene of hostile Albanian nationalist and irredentist activities -- began this year with a number of newly opened schools, pupils and students dormitories, and an increased number of students stipends and loans. As far as teaching programs are concerned, efforts are being invested towards their expressing as much as possible the Yugoslav togetherness and the historic bonds of the Albanians in Yugoslavia and other nations and nationalities living in Yugoslavia.

The primary education in Kosovo received this autumn thirty new school buildings, with 124 classrooms and thirty new schools laboratories new school buildings have also been built in secondary education centers in Kacanik, Srbica, Vitina and Pristina. New student dormitories have been built in Kosovska Kamenica, Orahovac, Prizren and Pristina, while student dormitories in Djakovica, Pec and Titova Mitrovica have been adapted.

For instance, a new student dormitory was built in Pristina with 1,1,050 places where women students have been placed. Besides present 4,306 students, pupils and students have been or will be granted additional 4,500 new stipends and loans.

Radio Tirana keeps quiet about this, of course. The truth about the education in the Albanian language in Kosovo and in Yugoslavia as a whole does not fit in with the picture constructed in Tirana in the alleged prevention of the development of the education and culture in the Albanian language in Yugoslavia. Confronted with actual facts, radio Tirana's "truth" topples down as a house of cards.

SOUTH AFRICANS USING GAS WARFARE IN ANGOLA

LD221110 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0958 GMT 22 Dec 81

[By TANJUG correspondent Nikola Vadjon]

[Text] Luanda, 22 Dec (TANJUG) -- In recent clashes in the occupied territory of Angola, the troops of South Africa's racist regime have used war gases to fight back a counter-offensive by the Angolan army, it has been officially announced here.

This is for the first time in the five-year war in the south of Angola that the South African Army has used war gases in a clash with regular Angolan army units. In all likelihood, in question are never gases that psychologically paralyze the opponents for a time of some length.

The South African Army launched over 140 reconnaissance flights, two bombings raids, six airborne landings and several frontal land attacks on the territory of Angola in November and December, the communique issued by Angola's National Defense Ministry said. A major number of troops and the most up-to-date war materiel have been engaged by both sides during the latest operations in the south of Angola, military circles here evaluated.

The build-up of stronger and stronger effectives in the occupied areas of Angola is indicative of Pretoria's obvious intention to create a buffer state there in which power would be formally handed over to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], Angola's dissident movement. It is by creating a puppet state that South Africa's strategists are going to strike a heavy blow to the process of reconstruction in Angola. At the same time, this would be an attempt to blunt the edge of the struggle being waged by Namibia's freedom-fighting movement (SWAPO) [South West African People's Organization] which has transit camps in the south of Angola.

DEFENSE SECRETARY LJUBICIC ARMY DAY INTERVIEW

AU291737 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2214, 17 Dec 81 pp 2-3

[Interview with Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, granted to Col Dusan Jankovic, chief and responsible editor of NARODNA ARMIJA, on 22 December, Yugoslav Army Day -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Every anniversary, and especially this 40th anniversary, is an occasion to say something about the development and building of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] as well as about the achievements and successes of the armed forces in general.

[Answer] In keeping with the development and strengthening of our society, our army has also developed and strengthened. With the introduction of democratic self-managing forms in the development of our revolution, deep changes also occurred in the internal relations of the armed forces.

Therefore, the YPA is now even more closely linked with the people and with the nationalities, as a force prepared to protect our self-managing socialist system and the constitutional order, and to defend our integrity and sovereignty. The army carries out these tasks through the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, which means through the participation and involvement of all peoples and nationalities in the defense and protection of its freedom and independence.

Therefore, we justly say that our army is all our people, all our citizens.

As regards the organization, composition, armaments and equipment, the YPA in the past four decades has grown from a predominantly infantry army (with very little armor and with a modern air force and air defense) into a modern armed force which possesses all the combat equipment necessary for the successful conduct of combat in our theater, both on land and sea and in the air.

As a largest and basic element of the army fighting on land, the YPA land forces are now at a high level of combat readiness. Their basic combat systems have been modernized with new combat armaments and equipment and are ready to oppose the best-equipped enemy. Thanks to the introduction of modern and mass armaments, the combat capabilities of the land forces have increased many times in the past 10 years.

[Question] Comrade General, you were in that first parade in Rudo. What in your opinion was the chief moving force which sustained our fighters so that they could withstand all the war efforts and fight a much larger and technically better equipped enemy and win?

[Answer] We were resolved, regardless of the difficulties and efforts, to continue to fight until we changed the social system and until we replaced the capitalist system with a better, progressive socialist system.

Thus, our chief moving force was ideology, our awareness that we are fighters for a new, better society. We carried this in us.

The second thing that gave us strength to carry on through the worst difficulties was comradeship, true, sincere comradeship.

The strength to carry on and to look death in the face was given to us by the trust in our party and Comrade Tito, trust that they lead us and direct us to carry out our tasks as successfully as possible.

[Question] What else, in addition to what you have said, would you point out especially and what was essential in the development of the Yugoslav People's Army during the war?

[Answer] Our army grew through struggle and efforts.

I believe that the attitude of the people toward their army was also a great moral force and at the same time imposed an obligation on the fighters to defend and protect the people. Party workers and communists in the field made an extraordinary contribution to the success of our struggle. They worked under extremely difficult conditions and carried out their tasks very successfully.

[Question] What are the most important achievements in the process of modernization of our armed forces?

[Answer] In the peacetime development of the armed forces too, men are at the center of our attention. We have always attached the greatest significance to them. Therefore, we have constantly been improving education and training, constantly raising the awareness and knowledge of the people. At the same time we have been concerned about human relations and about their harmonization with relations in society and humanization. The standard of living in the main has kept pace with the possibilities of our society. We have paid particular care to the officer cadres. The school institutions have taken a great step forward, and so has the overall process of educating and training officers in general. The work of the commands at all levels and commanding and leading in general have been modernized to a large extent. The material foundations and technical modernization have been developing in step. The development of the military science, as well as the increase in domestic production of armaments and military equipment have been comprehensively encouraged. In the overall equipment of our armed forces, we have thus attained the main aim of the all-people's defense concept: To rely chiefly on our own forces and capabilities.

Very significant results have been achieved in the modernization and restructuring of the YPA. Implementing the modernization and development plans, a large number of domestic armaments items have been introduced: infantry weapons, mortars, guns, various kinds of ammunition; we have also produced several types of combat aircraft and helicopters, several new types of naval vessels and submarines, armored vehicles, rocket systems, missiles and others. In addition, we have been developing army organization and formations and have been adjusting them to the changed operational demands, the new armaments and equipment and to the doctrine of waging war under the all-people's defense concept.

A planned, continuous and harmonious development of the arms, corps and services has been achieved. The stress has been on providing modern equipment for waging antiarmor combat and air defense and on increasing the firepower, mobility and tenacity of units in combat. Through its own development and production in the country, the YPA has been equipped with the most modern rocket-propelled and barrel-launched systems for close-range antiarmor combat, and rough cross-country vehicles for general and specialized use. Infantry armaments have been mostly replaced by new, more modern ones, and firearms with domestically produced automatic weapons.

With the improvement of the existing means of communications and the introduction of new ones, the requirements of leading and commanding at all levels in peace and war are being satisfied. Automation, reliability and protection of all kinds of communications have been achieved. A majority of this equipment is produced by our industry. All the conditions have also been created for the development of a united and automated information system providing for automatic processing of the data needed in the system of leading and commanding.

Tito -- Inspiration

[Question] The past 11th LCY Congress gave high marks to the results achieved in the building of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. With what results will you go to the next, the 12th congress?

[Answer] Summing up the results achieved in the building of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection from the 11th LCY Congress up to the present time, it can be said that great results have been achieved. It must be stressed that these results have been attained by the great endeavor of all the YPA officers and by the timely adoption of decisions and positions by all the leading bodies and forums of the LCY.

One should particularly stress the great involvement of all the working people and citizens in implementing their defense tasks through various exercises and other forms of training and involvement.

[Question] On the anniversary of our supreme commander's death, you said that Tito will live forever in all our ranks.

[Answer] What I said on that difficult day, I can say again today: That the army personnel will continue to implement Tito's positions and will march consistently along Tito's road in building the army and in defending the achievements of the revolution.

[Question] Speaking about the development of the international situation, you, Comrade General, said on Army Day last year that the international situation is complex and complicated and that all the forecasts show that it will become further aggravated. To what extent has your forecast come true?

[Answer] Unfortunately, the forecast has come completely true. The unfavorable trend in international relations continues and in some problems is even deteriorating. All the wars that had started are continuing, and the conflict in southern Africa has grown into an open aggression by the Republic of South Africa against Angola. The situation in north-east Africa became dangerously tense from time to time and it is still fraught with many dangers. The situation in the Middle East is getting complicated all the time, and the tendency of outside military factors to increase their presence in this region is characteristic.

The announced establishment of nuclear missile launching sites and production of new types of nuclear weapons indicates that some forces depend more and more on the military factor as their chief lever for realizing their strategic aims. As a result of this, the arms race is getting increased sway, and confidence is weakening further. Regardless of the big economic disturbances it has caused, the arms race has assumed new proportions through the decisions to realize extensive arms programs composed of qualitatively new kinds of weapons which are more and more dangerous. The public is acquainted with the fact that the United States and NATO have considerably increased their military expenditures, to about $300 billion. At the same time, military exercise activities and shows of force all over the world have assumed unprecedented proportions.

All this goes to show that we are in a very complicated international situation, that burning problems are not being resolved but aggravated and that new clashes are possible in various parts of the world unless such a negative process is stopped.

One gets some encouragement from the fact that at the same time the resistance of the peoples of many countries to the arms race, especially the nuclear one, is increasing, and this has resulted in the resumption of the American-Soviet negotiations on the limitation of some kinds of nuclear missiles intended for the European theater; the United Nations session on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the nonaligned countries also showed that the struggle for peace and equal international cooperation is assuming more and more significance and getting more and more support.

Reliance on One's Own Forces

[Question] Our strategic orientation -- reliance on our own forces -- is known. To what extent has it been realized as regards supplying the army and territorial defense with weapons and equipment produced in our country?

[Answer] The concept of all-people's defense proceeds from the premise that the defense of the country relies on our own forces. This is nothing new for us; almost throughout the entire national liberation war we relied on our own forces and on what we could capture from the occupiers. Any country that conducts an independent and autonomous policy, that is not in the blocs and that does not want to depend on other countries, develops its strategy of its own enhancement of all of its sources of strength. When it is a question of supplying one's own arms and equipment, it is essential to develop one's scientific, development and production capacities, which our country has done successfully to date.

In the postwar period, and especially in the last 10 years, our country has made significant efforts in advancing scientific institutes and production capacities to enable them to develop and produce complex and very complex combat means and systems.

Our country's industrial capacities are to a considerable extent capable of mass-producing [proizvodnja u vecim serijama] infantry weapons, antiarmor and antiaircraft weapons of high quality and firepower for the requirements of the army and territorial defense, and in this respect we can almost wholly rely on our domestic sources.

Likewise, complex combat means [slozena borbena sredstva] have been developed and designed in domestic institutes and laboratories, and at the same time considerable funds have been invested in modernizing, constructing and equipping production capacities for the production of these means.

Our armed forces are receiving from our domestic factories modern planes, submarines, armored personnel carriers and other weapons and military equipment, which shows considerable progress in comparison with the previous period.

In the next medium-term plan for 1981-85, considerable investment is planned for a modernization and construction of new scientific and production capacities, which will enable the development and production of new complex combat systems, so that our armed forces will be equipped with armaments and equipment from domestic sources. In their quality and firepower, domestic armaments and equipment do not lag behind the quality of weapons produced by the most developed industrial countries.

[Question] We shall soon get a new law on all-people's defense. What are the most important innovations expected in it?

[Answer] The current law on national defense, adopted in April 1974, has significantly contributed to the building of our all-people's defense system on the broadest social foundations. However, the development of our self-managing society, the development of the system and concept of all-people's defense, of scientific and military thought, as well as of the realization and assessment of the possibility that the independence of our country may be endangered, have indicated further requirements and possibilities to build this system further. Bearing this in mind, the 11th LCY Congress pointed out the need to improve the existing forms of organization in this field and to find even better ones, and indicated the basic directions of further development. These positions were more fully worked out in the well-known doctrinaire documents issued by the supreme commander of the Armed Forces and the Presidency and the Presidium.

Proceeding from what has been said, the new law on all-people's defense will regulate even better some key problems in this field, such as:

The question of the further socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection, giving an prominent place and role to all the working people and citizens and other social factors;

A fuller adjustment and improvement of the all-people's defense system to meet any emergency situations and a firmed-up linking of the system with social self-protection into a united defense and self-protection mechanism;

The implementation of the LCY role in directing the development and realization of all-people's defense and social self-protection and its responsibility for the political situation in these fields, especially under circumstances when appropriate organs would be unable to carry out their tasks and affairs. The implementation of the role of the SAWPY and all other sociopolitical and social organizations is linked with this;

The building of the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection as particularly important organs in the system of leading all-people's defense and social self-protection. In this respect, the committees will direct, coordinate and connect all social factors to ensure their efficiency under all conditions, without impinging on the independence, rights and duties of the organs empowered by the Constitution and the law, as has been accepted in practice;

The regulation of the rights and duties of the LCY Presidency as the highest leading and commanding organ the Armed Forces in accordance with the SFRY Constitution, under circumstances when the constitutional provisions on the rights and duties of the president of the republic have ceased to apply;

A better regulation of the constitutional role of the republics and autonomous provinces, communes and other sociopolitical communities, as well as of the rights and duties of the federal organs, especially the Federal Executive Council and the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

The new law on all-people's defense will also be harmonized with other laws regulating the system and its provisions will also contain some different material and legal provisions will also contain some different material and legal provisions relating to mobilization, readiness measures, planning, training, civil defense, the observation, information and alarm service and others. Although some provisions of the existing law will be taken over, it will be a new law in the proper sense of the word, in its approach and in its solutions.

The Federal Chamber of the SPRY Assembly recently, on 9 December, adopted a proposal to consider a law on all-people's defense, including a draft of the bill, so that it may be expected that the new law will be adopted by the end of March or the beginning of April 1982.

[Question] Comrade General, what else would you say in concluding this interview?

[Answer] When we now look at the past 40-year period, we may be satisfied.

We shall not threaten anybody, but we shall resolutely defend what belongs to us and we shall not allow anybody to play with the achievements of our resolution.

TU OFFICIAL FORESEES HIGHER COST OF LIVING

LD061140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1019 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Summary] Belgrade, 6 Jan (TANJUG) -- The increased retail prices of milk, bread, oil and chicken meat, which is the result of the abolition of subsidies for these food articles, will increase the cost of living by 3 to 4 percent and threaten the standard of living of a great number of employees. For workers on a low income, in view of a different structure of their expenditure, the rise in the cost of living will be between 6 and 7 percent, which will necessitate social policy measures to protect their standard of living. This was said by Lazar Zaric, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Conferation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, who also stressed that the abolition of subsidies has not come at the best of times because it has created the impression that prices were not frozen, after all. Moreover, increased prices will inevitably lead to a demand for higher wages. The result will be that the trade unions will again be in a situation when they will have to protect workers on the lowest income instead of working for the distribution of income in accordance with the work done.

MARKOVIC DISCUSSES DELEGATE ASSEMBLY SYSTEM

LD300236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Dec (TANJUG) -- Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic has stated that the Yugoslav delegate assembly system has become an extremely important factor of the democratization of society and the inclusion of as large number of citizens as possible in social decision-making.

Dragoslav Markovic has stated the above in an interview on the development and functioning of the delegate system, given to the trade union "trudbenik" on the occasion of the elections to be held in April next year.

The delegate assembly system was introduced in Yugoslavia under the SFR of Yugoslavia Constitution of 1974.

The delegate system, a direct form of decision-making on vital questions of society, encompasses over two million Yugoslavs.

Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic stated in the interview that the Assembly of Yugoslavia is increasingly becoming the place where interests are adjusted, views democratically confronted and stands defined.

The delegate system is based on the delegations whose members are directly elected by a secret ballot by the working people and citizens. Delegation members elect from among their ranks delegates to the communal assembly chambers. The communal assemblies elect from among their ranks delegates to the chambers of the republican and provincial assemblies whose delegates, in turn, elect delegates to the chambers of the Assembly of Yugoslavia. One cannot be a delegate to the Assembly of Yugoslavia, for example, unless elected member of a delegation.

During the two terms of the Assembly of Yugoslavia since the introduction of the delegate system, invaluable experience has been gained, Dragoslav Markovic stated.

"We can say that we have gone through an important school of adjusting stands on and jointly solving questions of importance for Yugoslavia as a whole," Markovic noted. In this, he added, not all individual interests could have been met, nor has it been possible in every detail best to reflect the common and general interest.

In the chambers of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, the Yugoslav constituent republics are equally represented, with an equal number of delegates, and the autonomous provinces are also equals in decision-making but with a smaller number of delegates.

COMMISSION PREPARES FOR 12TH LCY CONGRESS

LD291412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1306 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Dec (TANJUG) -- At its 12th congress, scheduled for June 1982, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) will give strong support for the further development of self-management, a faster process of democratising social relations and for the struggle against nationalistic and other anti-self-management trends.

This conviction was expressed at a session of the commission charged with preparing a draft resolution for the congress. The commission noted the increased manifestations of vestiges of some counter-revolutionary ideas since Josip Broz Tito's death on May 4, 1980. In conditions of a complex economic situation and deteriorated international relations, the commission said their proponents have sought to come forth in the political, ideological and cultural spheres.

The commission assessed in a debate that the Yugoslav socialist self-management [words indistinct] not free from contradictions and that ideological, political and other conflicts and differentiations were taking place. Instead of the old bourgeois classes, new proponents of its policy and ideology have appeared striving to favour a multi-party system, propagate national hegemony and separatism, advocate technocratic liberalism, etc.

Last April's events in Kosovo, where there was an attempt at counter-revolution, have shown that the hostile groups, supported by some international circles, are striving to take advantage of every weakness and difficulty of Yugoslav society.

The forthcoming LCY congress will devote special attention to this question. In this context, it will analyse the criticism of socialism, self-management and relations among the nations coming from the right-wing and extreme radicals, manifestations of [word indistinct] and other questions.

Executive Secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Milojko Drulovic stressed at the session that in spite of these manifestations, the forces devoted to the socialist self-management system have played a dominant role since the last congress.

The commission devoted special attention to the leading role of the LCY in Yugoslav society. It stressed that this role had not been secured automatically, but that it was being realised by the continuing political activity of the LCY members in self-managing and delegational bodies and by the efforts to solve the essential problems of society.

REPORT ON SPEAKERS AT SERBIAN LC PLENUM 24 DEC

Vidic, Kurtesi, Stambolic, Krtenic

AU041145 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Dec 81 pp 3-4

[Report by Dusan Drazic, Slobodan Stanojevic and Velisa Krsmanovic on the discussion at the 18th plenum of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia in Belgrade on 24 December]

[Excerpts] What Is Involved Is Implementation of a Constitution

Referring to the differences manifested and the omissions and slowness evident in the harmonization of views, which have led to an absence of certain accords, laws and other acts, Dobrivoje Vidic, the first to take part in the discussion today, stressed that one must now draw appropriate conclusions and lessons for present and future work. The absence of such agreements, Vidic added, was undoubtedly reduced the scope of the implementation of the Constitution and considerably weakened efficiency in overall work. The League of Communists must be most serious in paying attention to the consequences of these facts which have been present in our practice for some time.

Speaking about the important problems -- all-people's defense, protection of the Constitutional order, relations with foreign countries and economic development of the republic -- with which the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia is dealing most frequently, Vidic pointed out that these precisely are the fields in which better cooperation, better coordination and more consistent application of constitutional provisions are necessary, particularly when they should be regulated by certain documents. Talks on adopting common, uniform documents in these fields are underway and one should be optimistic and expect that views will be harmonized on the questions in dispute.

I think we can successfully solve the problems and tasks which we are discussing here today, Vidic added, by implementing the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Constitutions of the socialist autonomous provinces, such as they are. I am mentioning this because some comrades say that a demand to amend the constitution is entertained in republican organs. This opinion is completely unfounded, because everything that the leadership of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as well as other bodies of the republic are doing in this period amounts to an effort to organize a study of the past implementation of the Constitution and an effort to advance that practice through joint work within the Socialist Republic of Serbia. What is involved is an effort to unite in the best possible manner the activity in both directions, that is, to develop the entire socialist self-managing system as successfully as possible and to develop as successfully as possible the inter-republican relations and the relations between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces on the basis and in the spirit of our Constitutions.

Agreement

"Comrades at the 21 December session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina invoked President Tito's agreement with them in connection with our ways of solving problems in the relations between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces.

"We all know Comrade Tito. His work and his statements are an open book. For this reason I want to say here that I do not believe that Comrade Tito should be understood as having agreed with the comrades in Vojvodina in the view that the classical functions of our socialist state, as determined by the Constitution, are not being implemented and perfected in the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

"We should not -- in the manner of the Vojvodina leadership comrades -- make any invocations any time either in relation to him or in relation to the leadership of the Socialist Republic of Serbia to which President Tito publicly paid tribute for its work in Kragujevac on 2 and 3 October 1978," Dobrivoje Vidic said.

It is true that Serbia is not a federation; within Serbia there are two provinces which have their own functions and their autonomy and responsibility, Ilijaz Kurtesi emphasized. Therefore, any violation of the interests of the province in this manner could have great political consequences. The discussions held in connection with the criticism of the federal law on national defense confirmed that.

We appreciate the fact, Kurtesi added, that in the work of the provincial organs in fulfilling the joint functions within the republic, there have been shortcomings. Inertia, irresponsibility and even opposition, here and there. As regards these issues, it is our task to change the situation in a positive sense theough ideological-political work and by ensuring that we have capable cadres and organs. However, it is not good that some individuals and even some organs are viewing the problems of implementing togetherness in the light of the events that have taken place in Kosovo. This attitude may prevent normal work under these complex conditions. It seems as though someone could hardly wait for that to happen in order to exert pressure for a change not only in behavior but also in essential positions! I think that under the present conditions we should work even more seriously and responsibly to deal with our common problems because that will provide a greater and more complete support to the communists and all progressive forces to overcome the present difficulties in Kosovo.

In his long speech, Petar Stambolic pointed out among other things that the lagging in the Constitutional organization and functioning of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, both as a state and as a sociopolitical community, are manifested in the serious ideological and political differences which could have very grave consequences not only for the unity and security of the Socialist Republic of Serbia but also for the unity and security fo the entire Yugoslav community, if we allowed them to deepen further. It is an indisputable fact that the problem exists of regulating the relations between the Republic of Serbia as a whole and the provinces within it. Therefore, we must assume full responsibility for solving that problem.

Petar Stambolic also stressed that we now have a situation in which, under some individual federal laws, the provinces are completely equalized with the republics whereas, at the same time, it is impossible to enact important laws within the competence of the Republic of Serbia as a state community. For instance, the insistence on differences and the actual state of affairs in the sphere of education have caused a stormy discussion about admissions to universities and reflected the tendencies of separation which resulted in discontent among citizens. These tendencies have also laid claim to the economic, political, cultural and other relations which undoubtedly must be considered as joint and internal issues of the republic. The foundations of a unified system in the republic are being disputed in practice, regardless of the Constitutional provisions. In this manner the Socialist Republic of Serbia is denied those characteristics which it has as the national state of the Serbian people and other peoples and nationalities living in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and, at the same time, as a unified sociopolitical community. These questions have been regulated by its Constitution. For this reason I wish to repeat that what is involved is not a change of the Constitution, even though I do not think that the Constitutional system should be accepted as dogma, but its practical implementation. These issues have turned from institutional to political issues and therefore have a negative retroactive effect on the relations established by the Constitution and, to an even greater extent, on the real living relations between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the provinces. In my opinion, this is the reason the Central Committee is discussing this topic.

Instead of developing cooperation, the Socialist Republic of Serbia is disintegrating both as a state and as a sociopolitical community, as is thereby Yugoslavia, too, Stambolic said. In this atmosphere, the opponents of our country and our political system are coming out with the reactionary and extremist slogans not only of "Kosovo Republic" but also of "Vojvodina Republic." In its so-called program, the illegal so-called Marxist-Leninist party of Albanians in Yugoslavia stipulates that Vojvodina should be a multinational republic, claiming that it has been "historically formed as a separate economic and political community of peoples, that is, of Hungarians, Croatians, Serbs and other nationalities."

Proceeding From the Interests of the Workers Class

Concluding his speech, Stambolic emphasized that we have clear provisions in our Constitution and that there are no new elements which would obstruct the practical implementation of these provisions. I think that this very discussion already is creating an atmosphere which will enable us to significantly widen our cooperation. This will create new political opportunities for solving the problems we face. The conclusions of the recent session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists also favor this policy. All problems cannot be solved at once but it is possible to solve them one by one. A clear orientation and agreed cooperation and actions are a guarantee for us that we can successfully solve the accumulated problems. But in solving the problems, Stambolic stressed, we must proceed from the interests of the workers class and its role as the leading force in the society and we must proceed from the viewpoint of preserving our country's independence, developing the equality of its peoples and nationalities and more quickly developing the socialist self-management.

Blow

"Nationalism can never be an ally of the workers class and of communists but only an opponent of Tito's policy of brotherhood and unity. Our entire development has been permeated by the struggle against unitarianist and particularist tendencies. The Constitutional solutions have dealt a serious blow to the unitarianist tendencies. But it would be certainly wrong to refuse to admit that they also exist today. However, it is impossible to avoid the impression that the slogans about unitarianism and Serbian nationalism are making it more difficult to solve the open problems which we are solving and which we want to approach rationally and in a communist way," Petar Stambolic said.

At the beginning of his statement during the discussion, Pavle Krtenic pointed out that the relations within the federation, based on Constitutional Amendment No 20 and outlined in the new SFRY Constitution, have expressed the historically realistic meaning of such an autonomous province as we have. For this reason, Krtenic further said, I cannot pass the opportunity to call attention also here to the unacceptability of the claim by Comrade Markovic at the session of the Presidium that the conviction is being allegedly created "among Vojvodina cadres that the prosperity and quick development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina is not linked with the changed position of agriculture and the food production in our country and with many other changed conditions in economic operations, but that instead the prosperity of socialist Vojvodina has been achieved through a strengthening of its autonomy and by Vojvodina becoming a completely autonomous and separate entity." It must be asked: Why is every striving for realization of the Constitutional functions of autonomy and even for the autonomy and equality of Vojvodina characterized as autarkic and separatist? The essence of a sociopolitical form -- be it a republic, a province or a commune -- is determined by what that form expresses and by what is achieved through it; and as long as the struggle is waged along that line, it cannot be called separatist and autarkic. On the contrary, it contributes to the Yugoslav socialist togetherness.

Question

"In conclusion I want to ask a question: In view of the fact that, as I see it, this session has been considerably expanded, why were the members of the LVY Central Committee from Vojvodina not invited to attend this session today?" Pavle Krtenic concluded.

Gligorijevic, Pesic, Minic, Others

AU051040 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Dec 81 pp 3-4

[Report by Dusan Drazic, Slobodan Stanojevic and Velisa Krsmanovic on the discussion at the 18th session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia in Belgrade on 24 Dec]

[Exerpts] "We must continue to strengthen and more quickly develop the integration processes on the basis of self-management, and we must struggle especially against all forms of disintegration," Savo Komadinic stressed in the discussion during the continuation of the session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia yesterday [24 Dec].

Komadinic also pointed out that provincial statism influenced the events in Kosovo and the relations and cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Serbia. That cooperation was very impoverished and left to the will of individuals. The enemy did not want cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the legal organs were insufficiently vigilant to be able to resolutely and uncompromisingly oppose that.

Encapsulation Is Obstacle to Self-Management

Dusan Gligorijevic, the first speaker during the afternoon discussion, pointed out that with the Constitutions of the SFRY, the republics and provinces as well as with the law on associated labor, we have laid the foundations for the further development of socialist self-management and togetherness. However, the numerous conflicts and disagreements as well as the tendencies of encapsulation are more and more turning into an obstacle to this development of self-management and to self-managing integration and association.

Artificial Divisions and Boundaries Are Appearing

Participating in the discussion, Branko Pesic said that, in his opinion, it is in our interest and in the interest of our peoples and nationalities to support and emphasize what brings us closer to each other and what unites us and makes us stronger, and not what divides us and moves us further apart. The unsolved problem of the constitutional organization of the Socialist Republic of Serbia has resulted in a process of separation not only in the economy but also in other spheres of social life. Artificial boundaries and divisions are appearing in a number of fields. All that has caused mistrust, and the divisions that have become dominant among us have not only disrupted our mutual relations but also threaten to spread and be transferred to the society's grass roots. This can cause us--if it perhaps has not already caused us--unforeseable consequences especially in the sphere of intranational relations.

Pesic also said that the question is who must and can create a positive trend of strengthening the total togetherness in the republic. Above all this is the League of Communists. But in the League of Communists, we have had occurrences of impermissible behavior and relations, and yet no one has been called to account for that as yet. It is difficult at least for me to believe--and I hope that I am wrong and that my view will be denied--that the people who have distinguished themselves along the line of disintegration up to now will be able to turn into promoters of togetherness in the republic.

Why Have the Leaderships of the Socialist Republic Not Cooperated?

At the beginning of his long speech, Milos Minic called attention to the history of the problem that is being discussed at today's session and then recalled that in 1977 serious questions were raised as regards implementing the constitutional position of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a state and sociopolitical community, and the position of the autonomous provinces. What was needed was only to implement the conclusions adopted at that time, but the Leagues of Communists of Serbia and of the provinces have failed to fulfill their role in implementing these important conclusions and decisions.

It is not difficult to conclude that it is a great pity that these conclusions have remained closed within the circle of the Presidiums of the Central and the Provincial Committees, and that the entire body of members of the League of Communists as well as the public at large have not been informed about them because, under the control of members and the public, they would have certainly been carried out.

In his speech during the discussion, Minic pointed out the directions of solving the problems in implementing the Constitution in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. In his opinion, it is necessary to ensure that the constitutional provisions will be strictly carried out. There can be no justification for anyone to fail to consistently implement the constitutional provisions. But they are not implemented consistently, not only in the Socialist Republic of Serbia but also in our entire country, and that is a great problem for all of us. Speaking about the relations in the League of Communists of Serbia, Minic said that we cannot leave unexplained the question of why cooperation between the leaderships of the League of Communists has not been better. If the League of Communists has failed in Serbia, then we must be honest and tell that to the public and the Central Committee. Mistakes must be corrected. And I think and believe that the Serbian Central Committee [as published] has failed.

It is my observation that an atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion prevails in the relations between organs of the Central Committee of the League of Communists and the Provincial Committees of Vojvodina and Kosovo. There is a constant tendency to seek what is at the background of a decision, regardless of whether that decision comes from the republic or from the provinces. We must break that atmosphere of mistrust because that is a condition not only for successfully solving the open problems but also for unity in the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

If this session of the Central Committee creates a better climate in this direction, then it will fully justify itself and will open the door to solving nearly all problems. I am deeply convinced that none of these problems, including even those which concern not only the domain of state functions but also the material relations which are the most sensitive ones, is unsolvable. Milos Minic also called attention to the importance of accords. In his opinion, the social accord is the sorest point of the constitutional and political system in our country. Our constitutional system cannot continue to be such as it is without this institution. It would necessarily have to return to statism.

Origins of Serbian Nationalism

He also spoke about Serbian nationalism. In his opinion, the greatest cause of Serbian nationalism today -- the cause on which it feeds -- is the unsolved relations within the republic. Serbian nationalism has roots such as the following, among others: Statism promotes nationalism among us, just as dogmatism, liberalism and other hostile forces, depending on the situation, promote nationalism.

According to Mirko Popovic, one of the reasons for the present state of relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia is in the lagging development of self-management and an increasingly greater strengthening of statism at all levels. These phenomena of statism as well as the fusion between the party and the authority are insufficiently discussed or are discussed only in general terms, and thus the struggle against statism is quite sterile because it is waged by words and not by actions.

Pointing out that, in his opinion, certain topics which have seemed to us finished will necessarily come up again in discussions, Bosko Krunic expressed his belief that this session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia had been actually scheduled long ago, perhaps as early as in 1977, although the invitations to the session were received only a few days ago.

I have found in Comrade Vlaskalic's report many things that are identical to the report of our Presidium and to the conclusions issued by the session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, especially as regards advocating constructive and responsible work in the League of Communists and its organs, emphasizing that precisely that responsibility has been neglected, as well as stressing the development of production relations as the basic issue which predetermined the totality of our relations and togetherness, as the main issue of the struggle at this time, and as regards the topic of statism as the source of nationalism and the questions of encapsulation of republics and provinces, Krunic said.

Krunic also stressed that the Constitution sets no limits on togetherness. A careful study of the Constitution, the law on associated labor and our congress orientations shows that this scope is limitless. But, as Krunic further said, in the past period the practice of separation as a normal state resulting from the general tendencies of encapsulation and separation has been nevertheless apparent. Because of all that, Krunic once again recalled the 1977 accord on solving the problems which are still unsolved now and called attention to the fact that those initiatives were later "abandoned," emphasizing in this connection that "we still do not really know why all that is as it is." He pointed out in this connection that all that "should not be lightly glossed over, because if we lightly glossed over the fact that at that time we agreed on something and then later abandoned it, who could guarantee to us that now, after we have adopted new conclusions, we would not hear the same story once again after 4 years, despite all the heated discussions now."

In the Service of Togetherness and Not Statism

In connection with these 1977 events and accords, Krunic also referred to certain "criticisms" made at today's session, because at its session the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina made use of Tito's agreement on the unity achieved at that time, Krunic pointed out that "Comrade Tito was informed on that" but he, Krunic, did not want to speak about that more thoroughly now. He stressed: "When in these documents of ours we cite something from the history of the party and the revolution and also from the recent past, we do not do this to defend the autonomy against some invisible attacker, but there is a need, an internal need, for this togetherness which is being built on the basis of autonomy and within the framework of autonomy in the federation and the republic such as they are. There is a need for us to remind ourselves of that."

Problems Are Not at the Grass Roots

Comrades, I must state my own personal opinion: The problems of togetherness do not exist at the grass roots of our society, Dedo Hasimbegovic said. They are in our executive political and state organs.

Hasimbegovic specifically pointed out: "Let us leave associated labor to breathe and live more freely, and thus the chains of encapsulation will break. I assure you of that. Let us not meddle where there is no need for us meddle to such an extent. We, as the League of Communists, must be active politically, provide the initiatives and promote that cooperation, and let us not make decisions on behalf of associated labor."

Speaking during the discussion yesterday afternoon about the unregulated relations between the republic and provinces even as regards some important spheres such as those of all-people's defense, state security, international relations and social planning, Dusan Ckebic especially spoke about the circumstances under which it was impossible to adopt the law on the social plan of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a result of different views and concepts about implementing the constitutional provisions, the differences in views and disagreements that have appeared primarily concern the spheres of the political system, the constitutional practice and the interpretation of constitutional orientations.

The claims that someone in the Socialist Republic of Serbia wants to change the Constitution appeared long ago. When it was then very quickly proved that this is not true and that what is involved is only its consistent implementation, new improvised claims were made that there is allegedly an insistence on state functions, and that there are some who favor statist and others who favor self-managing relations. Thus, statism appears as the ideological basis and aspiration for a return to old relations. It appears then that the fact that the Socialist Republic of Serbia, just like other republics, wants to have some important laws, represents an insistence on the republic's state functions.

A calm and thorough analysis of the development of our relations since 1974, that is since the time when the new Constitution came into effect, would show something quite different. It would certainly show a lagging in the practice of our mutual relations, and it would show a narrowing of the scope for jointly regulating our mutual relations. It would show that important concessions have been made in practice as regards the constitutional norms. It is necessary to trace the path to finding the solutions, to stimulating the League of Communists, to restoring the disrupted mutual trust, to calming the situation and to opening a constructive dialogue which will lead us to a way out and to solutions. The people must be freed from directives and pressures, and be enabled to express their views freely through accords in sociopolitical organizations. Everyone follows a written text and is not willing, and at times also not capable, to enter into discussions. Views are announced but there is no or very little exchange of views. This is happening because we have failed to achieve the necessary degree of political unity in the League of Communists. The League of Communists of Serbia must and can overcome within itself various suspicions, eliminate the manifested narrowmindedness and rise above the insinuations, epithets and grave accusations that autonomy and its constitutional position are being suppressed.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY ADOPTS ECONOMIC RESOLUTION

AU301901 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Summary] Today at a joint session of all chambers of the Serbian Assembly, Predrag Vladisavljevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, made his solemn declaration as a member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia by virtue of his position. The Assembly adopted the resolution on the republic's development in 1982 and the necessary accompanying documents. Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council, addressed the Assembly on the resolution. Dusan Mitic and Momcilo Boskovic report:

In his report to the Assembly Borisav Srebric pointed out that "we are carrying the known economic problems and difficulties over to the next year" and that our material and production forces and the readiness of the working people to contribute to qualitative changes in economic operations and development provide the necessary potential for overcoming these problems and difficulties. "The acute balance of payment difficulties" can be overcome by quickly and constantly increasing our exports. All organizations, regardless of whether they are direct exporters or only indirectly contribute to exports, will have to reduce all types of their expenditure and improve their efficiency.

Borisav Srebric further pointed out that "the struggle for higher labor productivity cannot be successful if no measures are taken against an idling and irresponsible attitude at work." Workers must be precisely informed about the damages to incomes as a result of various subjective shortcomings and failures and idling.

"It is planned that next year the total social product will increase by about 4 percent, industrial production by 5.5 percent and agricultural production by 4 percent." These increases are planned on the basis of the need to satisfy a growing demand. In view of the importance of energy for the planned growth of economic activities and in view of the existing limitations in energy supply, all energy consumers will be required to constantly economize in their energy consumption in order to avoid the need for imposing restrictions.

Speaking about agriculture, Srebric pointed out that, judging by the results of fall grain crop sowing, next year Serbia should produce at least 400,000 tons of wheat. As regards prices, Srebric said that a continuation of the direct social control of prices should be expected for next year. Noneconomic investments will simply have to be stopped. In economic investments, priority should given to completing the projects which are nearly completed and which will increase our exports. "The conclusions of the latest session of the LCY Central Committee especially oblige us to remove all statist barriers and open the widest scope for mutual links between organizations of associated labor on the basis of their current, income and development interests," Srebric concluded.

All three chambers of the Assembly also discussed and adopted amendments to the existing three laws on the election and recall of delegates and members of delegations as well as a new law on electoral units for the election of delegates to the Serbian Assembly. According to the existing law, delegates to the Serbian Assembly Chamber of Communes are elected in provinces, region and Belgrade city. Henceforth, under the new law, they will be elected in communes, that is, each individual delegate will represent one or at most two communes. It is believed that the new law will improve the functioning of the delegate system. According to the amendments to another of the three laws, in the next elections a single unified list of candidates for delegates to the sociopolitical Chamber of the Serbian Assembly will be prepared for the entire territory of the republic, including the provinces, and every individual sociopolitical community, that is, every individual communal assembly will vote on the entire list.

At its session today, the Chamber of Associated Labor adopted amendments to the law on taxes levied against incomes of those organizations of associated labor which are introducing an additional -- second or third -- work shift next year. According to the adopted amendments, these organizations will be exempt from all contributions from their incomes. It is believed that this measure will improve efficiency in production operations and open new opportunities for employment. It is estimated that some 350 organizations of associated labor in the economy of Serbia, excluding provinces, should be able to introduce additional work shifts.

SERBIAN SAWP DISCUSSES KOSOVO ISSUES 17 DEC

LD172342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1752 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Dec (TANJUG) -- To carry out the tasks stemming from the political platform for LCY action on the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo implies that every individual, every organization, every organ or institution should bear its part of the obligations and responsibility. The Socialist Alliance, in implementing the tasks stemming from the platform, must act as a unified and complete organization and contribute to the broadest understanding of the platform and of its ideopolitical and class significance. This is the precondition for the working people and citizens and their self-managing organizations and communities to become mobilized to implement the platform and for everybody to accept his part of the responsibility and obligations for the lasting political and socio-economic stabilization in Kosovo.

These are some of the most important conclusions of today's session of the Republican Conference Presidium of SAWP of Serbia devoted to the tasks of Serbian SAWP in implementing the political platform in Kosovo.

In adopting the platform, unity and complete agreement regarding the assessment of the causes and consequences of the counterrevolution in Kosovo has been realized. This unity should be even more manifest in interpreting and in implementing in practice the platform. The main burden of the tasks will be borne by subjective forces in Kosovo, where the platform will be the basis on which the parting of ways with the old policy, the fuller ideopolitical differentiation and the assessing of the responsibility for counter-revolutionary events will be made. The platform will serve to clear up once and for all the situation and to create genuine preconditions for long-term political stabilization in Kosovo.

In his introductory report Smajo Ljuca, secretary of the Republican Conference Presidium of Serbian SAWP, stressed that the events in Kosovo had demonstrated the consequences of the Socialist Alliance not implementing its role in the political basis of self-management. It the SAWP is not the place where agreements and accords are reached, space is created for antisocialist forces. If the function of social control in SAWP is missing, irresponsibility strengthens and the exponents of bureaucratic and nationalistic type of behavior get their chance. This means that in fighting for the implementation of tasks stemming from the platform, one has to fight simultaneously for the enrichment of the contents and methods of SAWP's work. With this activity the organizational standards the ability for action of SAWP of Serbia, as the unified sociopolitical organization, which includes the provincial SAWP organizations of Kosovo and Vojvodina, will consolidate, while the weaknesses which have so far exerted a negative influence on the implementation of the function of the SAWP of Serbia as a whole will be eliminated.

In expressing support for the endeavors by progressive forces in Kosovo, Ljuca expressed the expectations that these endeavors might be "even more decisive, more specific and more consistent, because what is involved is a major political task of the greatest significance for the stability and territorial integrity of Serbia and the whole country." Speedier and more efficient public reaction to phenomena of pressures and provocations by nationalists is necessary, because there is no alternative to the task of ensuring an atmosphere of security, mutual trust and equality of all nations and nationalities in Kosovo.

Filip Matic advocated that the exponents of earlier erroneous investment and other economic decisions in Kosovo be identified, and he raised the question why work on not a single of the seven projects which every republic and the province of Vojvodina is supposed to build in Kosovo had yet began and why so far only one agreement on pooling part of the resources with the federal fund for the speedier development of underdeveloped republics and the province of Kosovo has been registered.

The meaning of the enemy slogans such as "Kosovo -- a Republic" or "Serbian Militia and Army -- Out," in the words of Aleksandar Peric, should be exposed at every step. This should be given an important place in all programs of ideopolitical work. In connection with the deformations in the process of obtaining master's and doctor's degrees, the Socialist Alliance should demand the responsibility of relevant organs and set in train the initiative that any titles of master and doctor not acquired on the basis of work and knowledge should be taken away. Peric advocated reaction against any attempt at equating the Albanian nationality with the counterrevolutionary forces and in this connection he presented examples of how the most progressive and consistent cadres of the Albanian nationality are being threatened by telephone and are receiving anonymous letters.

Radisav Nedeljkovic pointed out the political consequences of the severe social stratification and of separating the technobureaucratic elite from the people in Kosovo. In poorer and relatively smaller environments this is conspicuous and becomes a fertile soil for the ideology of "leveling out" and of "equality in poverty."

Svetozar Tadic assessed the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins as the gravest political problem in Kosovo and advocated that the pressures on emigration be looked at from the point of view of the fundamental counterrevolutionary intent and that they be subjected to a treatment of criminal proceedings and not of proceedings applied to minor offenses. He also questioned the policy of the so-called proportional enrollment at faculties and of the proportional linguistic equality in information activity which could, in the present conditions, exert an influence on the creation of feelings about the inequality of the non-Albanian population.

Enemy forces in Kosovo, in Azem Vlasi's words, have not been beaten, and long and persistent work will be needed to achieve this. In addition to the slogan "Kosovo -- a Republic," other slogans have appeared recently such as "We Want Kosovo Within the Composition of Yugoslavia" and "Long Live Comrade Tito, Long Live Kosovo -- a Republic" which shows that even more intensive work must be continued concerned with exposing the main slogan about "Kosovo -- a Republic."

To stop the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is certainly, in the preventive sense, the task of progressive forces, Albanians, but members of other nations and nationalities too must work together on this task, because what is at stake is the class struggle against counterrevolutionaries who not only do not like the Serbs and Montenegrins, but also the progressive people of Albanian nationality. "Counterrevolutionaries, if they could, certainly would pass judgement first on Albanians." Vlasi said that some inaccurate facts in the press create a grave impression among activists in Kosovo.

This if, for instance, the case with the persistent reference to Fahredin Gunga, former director of Pristina Radio and Television, as the director of the provincial institute for textbooks. This reference seems to be intended to suggest that, following the well-known "case," he had only changed his post or that he had even been promoted. Fahredin Gunga is not the director of this institute, Vlasi stated explicitly, and went on to add that he did not work anywhere now. As regards the case in the hotel on Sar Mountain, which had been discussed at length at the latest session of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, the circumstances surrounding the incident are being examined. As had been known previously, Fahredin Gunga had in a drunken state caused an incident, was slapped and had returned the slap in the face from a woman, a well-known fighter in the national liberation war. The writing by the press about the "great" fire in the storage battery factory in Trepca while the workers had allegedly watched a football match has also not been denied. In fact, fire had only affected a part of the electrical installations and had been prevented from spreading precisely thanks to the workers' vigilance.

Zivan Vasiljevic advocated that one should not stop at a general agreement with the platform but that a dialogue be set in train, a dialogue without labeling, in particular about the relations between Serbia and Kosovo. The latest statement of the Vojvodina Executive Council does not contribute at all to creating an atmosphere of trust, togetherness and cooperation.

Dragomir Milojevic stressed that it was very important for the SAWP of Serbia to operate in its entirety in implementing the platform and in this context, he observed among other things that the president of the Provincial Conference Presidium of the Vojvodina SAWP was not present at the session: "If we had not invited him then it is our fault, but if he had been invited and had not come, then it is his fault."

Summing up the 6-hour debate in which Nada Kovacevic, Bosko Lukic, Dragutin Maksimovic, Dr Branislav Dimitrijevic and Zdravko Prolusic had taken part, Zika Radojlovic, president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Serbia, voiced the expectations of the broader public that with the session of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, to be held soon on relations in the republic, space would be created for an atmosphere of tolerance and mutual trust in order that joint solutions between the republic and the province be found. At his proposal it was decided that in formulating next year's work program all SAWP organizations, from the local conference to the republican conference, should proceed from the political platform on Kosovo and that SAWP organizations at all levels should ensure the coordination of the activity by all factors in the "front" in implementing the tasks stemming from the platform.

PRISTINA RADIO-TV TO EXPAND PROGRAMMING IN 1982

LD201320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Pristina, 19 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Program Councils of Pristina Radio and Television adopted at a meeting today a draft program for the coming year as well as a global program scheme. As emphasized in the introductory remarks by Riza Aluaj, general director of radio and television, and in the extensive debate by the council members, the tasks which emanate from the political platform for LCY action in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo and the stances of the action program of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo in the struggle against hostile and counterrevolutionary forces and for the stabilization of the situation in the province represent the basic direction of action for the working people of Pristina Radio and Television.

As exceptionally important media, Pristina Radio and Television must more consistently contribute with their programs, creative approach, articles and broadcasts to the implementation of these stances and to overall efforts for full political and economic stabilization in the province.

In this respect, it was said, marked efforts have been made in recent months. However, forum-type reporting and an uncritical approach and superficiality in the treatment of certain themes and concepts are still present. I was therefore emphasized that journalists and all working people at Pristina Radio and Television should still more concretely strive for ideopolitically clearer, more qualitative and constructive contents in information broadcasts as well as in programming as a whole.

In 1982, Pristina Radio and Television plans a considerable expansion in their programs, the introduction of new broadcasts and an increase in the audibility and visual reception in the Kosovo area. However, it was pointed out at the meeting of the program councils that there will be difficulties in the implementation of these commitments because of the shortage of resources, necessary technology and cadres, as well as an unenviable financial situation in which these institutions already find themselves. The program councils therefore recommended another reexamination of the program schemes of both radio and television, (?integration) and elimination of some of them, and an attempt to implement the set obligations within the framework of the existing broadcasts. It was also decided that the councils should in future assess the implementation of plans and programs more often.

MONTENEGRO PRESIDENCY VIEWS TIES WITH NEIGHBORS

AU252058 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] The Presidency of Montenegro has discussed Yugoslavia's relations and cooperation with the neighboring countries and Montenegro's participation in this cooperation. It was noted that variegated and fruitful cooperation continues with a majority of the neighboring countries and that this is a result of a successful implementation of our policy of good neighbourliness on the basis of equality, independence, mutual respect and noninterference, as well as of the readiness and expressed interest in such cooperation by these countries.

The Presidency noted that some negative aspects are present in relations with some countries, and this particularly refers to Albania, whose leadership has been intensifying a policy of crude interference in the internal affairs of our country, launching territorial demands against us and continuing a policy of denationalization and forced assimilation of our national minorities in Albania, especially the Montenegrin and Muslim minorities.

It was pointed out that such a policy is common to the forces that work against equal international cooperation, peace and progress in the world, which is opposed to the interests not only of stability and cooperation in the Balkans but also of the very people of Albania. Comprehensive and good-neighborly cooperation, it was stressed at the Presidium session, is in the long-term interest of the peoples of the two countries, and Yugoslavia and thus also Montenegro as an integral part of it will continue to strive for it.

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT TO USSR -- Representatives of the Nikola Tesla telecommunications equipment factory in Zagreb and of the Soviet Mashpriborintorg export-import trading firm have signed a $19 million contract for the supply of urban automatic telephone exchanges. In 1982 the Nikola Tesla factory will supply the Soviet Ministry of Communications alone with approximately $67 million worth of equipment. [Text] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 27 Dec 81 LD]